

ASPINALL'S

MRS. LEACH'S FANCY WORK BASKET" says—
"ASPINALL'S BLACK ENAMEL gives a beautifully
bright appearance, and does not become dull. A looking-glass
is also black or a colour, however, with this gold paint is
the effect to be seen, having all the appearance of
any gold. Gold cases can be made quite new looking
taking quite a handsome shape. The wires did white, and
black has the woodwork; it was a very large case, black, with
silver, although who was rather afraid to risk doing it with
such a valuable article.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL IS NON-POISONOUS.
Bones of Diamonds sold by some Stores and Shops.

ENAMEL.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1890.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 459

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

INDISPOSITION OF A JUDGE.
Mr. Justice Kay was unable to take his seat on Saturday owing to indisposition.

POLICE AGITATION AT WARWICK.

An agitation has arisen among members of the Warrington police force, and a petition has been presented to the Watch Committee praying for a re-arrangement of the hours of duty, allowance of time while attending the court as witnesses, extra leave of absence, and relief of other duties.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.
A News Agency learns that the sixth man who was tried by Court-martial for participation in the late mutiny in the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.
At a recent meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, a resolution was passed regretting that after a most exhaustive and expensive inquiry the majority of the Sweating Committee refused to entertain the application of Lord Dunraven, and thanking Lord Dunraven for his efforts and practical sympathy. Lord Dunraven has replied to the resolutions in a letter, in which he says—"It is a source of gratification to me to find that anything I was able to do is appreciated by those I am anxious to assist."

The inquiry, I am glad to say, has already been productive of some good, and I sincerely trust that it will bring forth fruit in the future, and that legislation dealing with the grave evils shown to exist in trades where the sweating system prevails will not long be delayed."

THE PETROLEUM STEAMER ON FIRE.
A telegram from Lloyd's sub agent at Savona, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, states that the German petroleum steamer Vorwärts has arrived there, from New York, on fire. The authorities ordered the vessel to be towed outside for the security of the harbour.

"JACK THE RIPPER."
AN EXTRAORDINARY RUMOUR.

We have received the following extraordinary story through Dalziel's Agency, and though it comes in such a roundabout and obscure fashion, we give it for what it is worth. We have no doubt, so far as Dalziel is concerned, the report is cabled in good faith:—"HALIFAX (Nova Scotia), July 24.—According to a letter which has been received here from a lady now visiting at the house of a high official in London, the 'real Jack the Ripper' has been under arrest in the English capital for some time. He is stated to be a medical student. The arrest was made, says the writer of the letter, on the strength of facts given to the police by sister (?) authorities. It was kept a strict secret in order to work up the evidence against the prisoner, against whom the chain of evidence is now reported to be complete."

THE BEARING SEAL. FISHERIES.
New York, July 25.—A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* states that modified orders were given some time ago to the United States revenue cutters in the Bearing Sea regarding the dismantling of British sealing vessels, but that no communication to this effect has yet been made to the British Government.

A NEW CABLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, July 25.—The Minister of Commerce has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorising a credit of 400,000 francs for laying a new cable between France and England.

In the statement of reasons justifying the credit attention is drawn to the fact that the number of words transmitted over the existing cables during the past year amounted to 19,360,000 as against 17,717,000 in 1888. Another credit of 200,000 francs is asked for to defray the expense of laying new special wires for telephonic communication between Paris and London.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD SALISBURY'S DISPATCH.
OTTAWA, July 25.—Dispatches from Victoria, British Columbia, state that general satisfaction is felt there at the firm attitude of Lord Salisbury with regard to the Bering Sea dispute, as indicated in the official correspondence just published. The tone of Lord Salisbury's observations, in reply to Mr. Blaine, is warmly endorsed.

A TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.
CHICAGO, July 25.—A dreadful occurrence happened at the Pullman station last night. Miss Zara Warner, the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in the State, started to cross the line, not seeing that the Michigan Central limited express was coming in. A young lawyer, Mr. William Cartwright, recognised the lady's danger, and rushed to save her. Both were knocked down and cut to pieces. The station was crowded with people.

THE LOSS OF THE IDAHO.
MONTREAL, July 26.—The cargo of the Idaho was valued at \$72,000. It will probably be a total loss, but it is fully insured.

PREDICTED COUP D'ETAT IN BULGARIA.

PESTH, July 25.—The Pesther Lloyd publishes dispatches from Constantinople, Sofia, Belgrade, and Bucharest, which foreshadow a Russian coup d'état in Bulgaria.

EXPLOSION OF A NAPHTHA TANK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—About four o'clock this morning a stubborn fire broke out in the pump house of the Consolidated Gas Works, caused by the bursting of a naphtha tank. James Devol, the pump-tender, was covered with the blasing fluid, which flew in every direction. When Devol's clothes were torn off, strips of skin came off with them. The poor fellow suffered horrible agony, and it is reported that he cannot live. Several other workmen were touched by the burning fluid, but not much hurt.

A REPORTED ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.
(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 25.—It is stated in semi-official circles that negotiations concerning Zanzibar are proceeding satisfactorily, and will be concluded in a few days. It is not true that Senegambia will be ceded to France. Lord Salisbury was disposed to make a sacrifice of that territory, but only in exchange for concessions in Newfoundland. M. Ribot, however, declined, so that neither Senegambia nor Newfoundland will be mentioned in the protocol. As regards the line of demarcation in West Africa, it will begin at the Niger and end at the west bank of Lake Chad. The advantage to France of this arrangement is that England will not be able to instal herself in the regions of the Sudan situated south of Algeria and Tunis. Respecting Madagascar it is said that as soon as the protectorate is recognised the English missionaries will be called on to modify their attitude or leave the country.

The Prince of Wales has promised to open

Portsmouth new Town Hall, which has been

erected at a cost of £140,000, on Saturday,

August 9th.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The royal assent was given by commissioners to sixty-two public and private bills. The lords commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Coventry, and the Earl of Limerick. The public bills included the Consolidated Fund (No. 2), the Open Spaces, the Working Classes, Dwellings, the Trustee Appointments, the Superannuation (War Department), the Education Code, and the Western Missionary Constitution.

MESSAGES TO SEASIDE.

Lord MEATH drew attention to observations by the Duke of Edinburgh on the 28th April at the annual meeting of Missions to Seamen, to the effect that in some ports abroad and in crown colonies, especially Hong Kong and Singapore, the crews of ships were compelled to do unnecessary work on Sundays.

Lord KNUTSFORD said the governors of Hong Kong and Singapore and the governor of the Straits Settlements were very much averse to Sunday labour, but they had reluctantly come to the conclusion that it could not be compulsorily done away with. Nothing could be done except by the action of the local chamber of commerce, and the leading merchants in England. The Earl of HARROWSBY suggested the desirability of a circular being sent to the various persons interested. Lord KNUTSFORD promised to take some steps in the matter.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

On the motion of Lord CROSS the second reading of this bill, which had passed through the House of Commons, for bettering the dwellings of the working classes, was agreed to.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

Lord SANDWELL called attention to the late occurrences in connection with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards. He regretted that satisfactory information on the subject had not been given in the House of Commons, and asked for papers showing the extent of the mutiny in the regiment.

He believed that the dissatisfaction was so widespread that non-commissioned officers could not be free from suspicion. He also wanted to know why Colonel Maitland was not allowed to continue in command, and why the battalion was sent abroad. He thought there had been mal-administration in the affairs of the regiment.

Lord DORCETT was of opinion that the rupture could not have occurred if the old system with reference to non-commissioned officers had been in force. He hoped that justice would be done to the battalion, and that Colonel Maitland would not be made the scapegoat.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE deprecated any discussion on the subject, declaring that it would be difficult for any man at the head of the Army to maintain discipline if the matter was discussed publicly in that House.

Lord BROWNLAW did not think it expedient to produce the papers asked for, and expressed surprise that the subject had been brought forward. The motion was withdrawn, and their lordships adjourned at 6.20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE BREEDING.

Mr. CHAPLIN, in reply to Mr. A. Pease, stated that he was considering whether he could make some improvement in preparing returns giving reliable information as to the number and description of horses in the United Kingdom. The experiment of voting a sum as premiums to encourage horse breeding had been very successful, and he should be glad if the sum of £5,000 was raised to £10,000, but that was matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to decide.

LIGHT GOLD COINS.

Mr. GOSCHEN, in answer to Sir W. Harcourt, said he regretted that the state of business had not allowed him to bring in a bill to establish a coinage fund and to provide for the further calling in of light gold. He had, however, prepared a bill which was actually in draft. The bill was not controversial, and he confidently hoped it might pass before the end of the financial year.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

Mr. STANHOPE, in reply to Mr. Conybeare, said that no useful purpose would be served by laying a vote of Parliament the defaulter sheets of the men belonging to the 2nd Battalion who had been sentenced. (Hear, hear.) Mr. CONYBEARE said he did not ask whether any useful purpose would be served.

He wanted both the company and the regimental sheets. Mr. STANHOPE said his answer was perfectly clear.—Sir GEORGE TREVELyan asked whether the Government intended that the guards should henceforward take their turn of foreign service with the rest of the Army.—Mr. STANHOPE: No.

CHARGE AT THE POLICE COURT.

At the Thames Police Court on Friday, John Jones, 30, was charged with assaulting Dock-constable John Mole, 103. Mr. Hilleary, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Cahill, superintendent of the Joint Committee of Dock Police, appeared for the Dock Company.

Mr. Hilleary said the case arose out of the strike in the dock on Thursday. The prisoner, who was a labourer, was one of those turned out. He respectfully urged that the prisoner should be severely punished for what he had done.—Mr. Cecil C. Kent, warehouse keeper at No. 5 warehouse, said that prisoner came on to the quay and threatened to knock his eyes out and do for him. As he would not go away witness sent for the police, who had great trouble to get Jones away. The prisoner had previously threatened to assault him when outside the dock.—Dock-constable J. Mole said he was called to the prisoner, who was threatening the last witness. Witness assured him in taking Jones to the station. On the way he kicked Jones in the chest, and, in the police office, butted him in the chest and spat in his face. He also threatened to murder him.—Mr. Dickenson sentenced prisoner to one month's hard labour.

THE HELIGOLAND BILL.

Mr. F. STEVENSON resumed the debate on the motion for the second reading of this bill. As it was a measure which affected the destinies of his continent, he deprecated any attempt on the part of the Government to close the discussion. He complained that no attempt had been made to ascertain the opinion of the inhabitants of Heligoland as to their cession to Germany, and that we had not got more adequate and valuable concessions in return for Heligoland.

Admiral MAYNE asserted that Heligoland was utterly useless to us. He defended the arrangements made for the partition of Africa.—After some remarks from Mr. A. Jones, Mr. S. Leighton, and Mr. O. Morgan, Sir E. TEMPLE contended that the effect of the agreement would be to add 1,000 square miles to the British empire, and that this is to be abolished.

The Secretary for War has issued a royal warrant notifying that the Queen has approved the rates of pay proposed for the orderly-room clerks in the Army, who are being appointed to assist in performing the duties formerly discharged by paymaster-servants whose rank is to be abolished.

territory would be capable of maintaining a vast population in the future. The agreement was one of the triumphant achievements of the present Government.—Mr. LANOCHEM maintained that the present bill would not be regarded as a precedent, and that the Liberal party would revert to the old constitutional practice when they came into power. He objected to the agreement because we got too much in Africa and not because we got too little.—Mr. W. Lawrence, Mr. A. Pease, Commander Bethel, and Mr. Stoney continued the discussion.—Sir W. LANOCHEM said the Government were the trustees of the prerogative of the Crown, but now they were abandoning that prerogative.

Lord MEATH drew attention to observations by the Duke of Edinburgh on the 28th April at the annual meeting of Missions to Seamen, to the effect that in some ports abroad and in crown colonies, especially Hong Kong and Singapore, the crews of ships were compelled to do unnecessary work on Sundays.

Lord KNUTSFORD said the governors of Hong Kong and Singapore and the governor of the Straits Settlements were very much averse to Sunday labour, but they had reluctantly come to the conclusion that it could not be compulsorily done away with.

Nothing could be done except by the action of the local chamber of commerce, and the leading merchants in England. The Earl of HARROWSBY suggested the desirability of a circular being sent to the various persons interested.—Lord KNUTSFORD promised to take some steps in the matter.

For the second reading 29

Against 61

Majority 148

The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at 12.45.

THE DOCK LABOURERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The trouble at the London and St. Katherine Dock is settled in favour of the Dockers' Union. The attitude of the committee with regard to labour has always been the same. They make no selection between union men and non-union men. When they want labour, so long as it is offered, they make no further inquiry. But the union had of late noticed that the members, though in possession of the proper cards showing membership, have not been keeping up their subscriptions; and the question of checking the growth of this has been anxiously considered.

At length the delegates of the union determined that the members' cards should be examined before the holders of them should accept work. In order to carry this out permission was asked to examine the cards of the men selected to work on their entering within the dock gates; but this was representative of the company at first refused to allow, on the ground that the company had never made any distinction between unionists and non-unionists.

However, negotiations carried on during the afternoon resulted in the London and St. Katherine Dock Company agreeing to the union's conditions. The news of the settlement was received with cheering by the men assembled at the Dock Club, Wapping; and the following handbill was ordered to be distributed early on Friday morning in the district: Dock Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland. To the men at London and St. Katherine Dock. All members to start work this morning. Every man to open his card, and exhibit the same in view of the men's representatives. (Signed) THE EXECUTIVE. JULY 25th, 1890.

A STRIKE AT VICTORIA DOCKS.

The porters who were discharging a cargo of oats from a steamer in Victoria Docks struck for a penny per quarter "dust money," and three halfpence per quarter "awkward money." The owners have offered an advance of 4d. per quarter, which the men refuse.

Work for the present is consequently at a standstill. The following notice has been issued by the executive of the Dockers' Union:—Whereas many and unfair demands for hot and dust money are being made by corn porters at the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, thus absorbing the time of officials and dislocating the work, it is resolved that we at once negotiate with the manager of the London and India Docks to obtain an increase of the present rate of pay, so that all claims for hot and dust money shall be abandoned; and as the union is established in the interests of fair play, to entice membership as against monopoly of work by one section, this executive will insist upon the right of any union member to discharge grain if the men composing the ordinary gang of corn porters hesitate to comply with the conditions accepted as fair by this council.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Here the royal party was received by the Duke of Cambridge, the chairman, and Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir H. Kepel (vice-chairman of the reception committee) and Mr. M. M. Hardwick, the treasurer of the hospital, by whom they were conducted to the hall, where the members of the reception committee were assembled. The national anthem having been sung by the audience assisted by the choir of St. George's parish church, the Bishop of Rochester offered a prayer. The Duke of Cambridge then read an address, stating that the institution was founded in 1857, and for many years had enjoyed royal patronage. The great vestry, presented an address in behalf of the warden and pensioners.

The royal party were then conducted to the door in the south aisle, and were received by the Bishop of Rochester, Bishop Barry, the Rev. W. Thompson, rector, and the reception committee. Conducted by the Bishop of Rochester, they proceeded during the singing of a hymn, to a dais outside the nave, and the ceremony then commenced. A short address having been read by the bishop, the Prince of Wales briefly replied, thanking him for the kind words used, and saying that nothing could have given him greater gratification than to perform the ceremony of laying a memorial of the restoration of that ancient church.

The Great Eastern Railway Company announced that additional trains will be run on Friday and Saturday next to Southend-on-Sea, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Clacton-on-Sea, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Lynn, &c., and on Saturday, for the accommodation of persons detained at business until late in the evening on that day, a special midnight train will leave Liverpool-street at 12.15 a.m. for Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft, via Ipswich, call at the principal intermediate stations. On Bank Holiday, excursion trains will leave St. Pancras and Liverpool-street for Yarmouth, Cambridge and Ely, and Liverpool-street for Southend-on-Sea, Cheltenham, Weston-super-Mare, and Ilfracombe.

On the London Brighton and South Coast Company's line there will be an extension of time for ordinary return tickets for distances over ten miles, from Friday next to the following Friday, and cheap Saturday to Monday tickets will also be issued. Special cheap excursions will be run to Paris, as well as to Brighton, Worthing, Hastings, Eastbourne, Newhaven (for the regatta), Tunbridge Wells, Portsmouth, and numerous other places of interest. The arrangements are altogether admirable.

The South-Western Company advertise cheap excursions to Plymouth, Devonport, Exeter, Tavistock, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Andover, Swindon, Salisbury, Yeovil, Sidmouth, Seaton, Weymouth, Dorchester, Bournemouth, Upton, Lymington (for Yarmouth and Freshwater), New Forest, Southampton, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and numerous other places on the west and south coasts.

Extensions of time at greatly reduced fares will be allowed on the South Eastern Railway Company's lines. There will also be several cheap excursions to the seaside, &c., including trips to Folkestone, Dover, Sandgate, Ramsgate, Margate, New Romney, Sheerness, Hastings, Canterbury, Paris, Ostend and Brussels, and Boulogne.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
**THE SHADOWS
AROUND US:**
 ACCREDITED NARRATIVES OF THE
 SUPERNATURAL.
 COMPILED BY
ARTHUR MORRISON.

II.—THE LICH-WAKE AT
 MONIFIETH.

There are many anecdotes extant of persons who, in the attempt to practise upon the superstitious fears of their friends and neighbours by acting the ghost and in other ways, have had the tables very severely turned upon themselves. One of the saddest of these, and one which, I believe, perfectly authentic and pretty well known, tells of a wager made between two young lieutenants in an English Line regiment. Being stationed at a town, the churchyard of which had a ghostly reputation, the subject of ghosts occurred one day at mess, when one defied the other (they were the closest of friends), by a bet, to remain in a particular part of the churchyard all night. The bet was readily accepted, and, armed with his sword and pistols, the intended victim of a practical joke took up his position at the place agreed upon, and waited. Meanwhile, the bullet had been surreptitiously withdrawn from his pistol, and his friend, enveloped in a sheet, and carrying a candle in each hand, concealed himself behind a neighbouring tombstone, while sturdy comrades encircled themselves in the vicinity to enjoy the fun.

Twelve o'clock having struck from the neighbouring church tower, the sham ghost rose and moved slowly in the direction of the young lieutenant. The latter, nothing daunted, and never suspecting a trick on the part of his friends, promptly fired a pistol at it; whereupon it slowly extended one hand in the moonlight, with a bullet between the finger and thumb, as though the projectile had been arrested in mid-air. Promptly was the other pistol seized and fired, with the same result; whereupon, drawing his sword, the young man rushed forward, and, lunging violently, ran his friend through the body, killing him on the spot. The remorse of the intended victim and of the abettors of the real victim may perhaps be imagined.

In the following case, however, the punishment of a somewhat similar practical joke was accomplished by means more strange and terrible. The story is well authenticated, and a real name has only been concealed in the case of Andrew S.—, for obvious reasons. The facts can, I believe, be easily verified upon the spot where they took place.

In the county of Forfar, Scotland, by the mouth of the Tay, near Broughty Ferry, stands the village of Monifieth. Monifieth parish comprises, besides the village which gives it its name, the villages of Banffhill and Drumstydmoor and the larger part of the post town of Broughty Ferry. Monifieth village proper contains some houses and more substantial but was a smaller place at the time at which the event below recorded took place.

The parish schools now standing at Monifieth were erected in 1822, and took the place of the old building in which stood the end of the last century. Mr. William Craighead presided as schoolmaster. This was the Mr. William Craighead whose popular handbook of arithmetic was, some time after the occurrences here set down, in such great request for school purposes.

Mr. Craighead was, at the time referred to, a young man, and one of much livelier tendencies than, no doubt, many of the sober ladies of Monifieth considered strictly consistent with the dignity of a parish schoolmaster. Practical jokes of a pronounced character were frequently played at Monifieth, and popular suspicion was not always wrong in ascribing them to Craighead.

The custom of the "lich-wake," corresponding largely with the surviving Irish custom of waking the dead, had not then died out in Scotland, and in Monifieth was frequently practised. Scholars tell us that these ceremonies were of Saxon origin, the name being derived from the Saxon words *lic*, a corpse, and *wake*, to sit awake.

Now, it chanced that upon the death of a substantial farmer in the neighbourhood, a large number of his late acquaintances were invited to the "lich-wake," and among them were Craighead and Andrew S.—, an intimate companion of his, and his confederate in more than one youthful frolic. The similarity in the appearance of this Andrew S.— and that of the dead farmer had more than once been noticed, and this suggested to Craighead a practical joke of rather a grim nature, which, after consultation between the two friends, was ultimately agreed upon.

A shroud was to be procured, S.— was to don it, and, after means had been found to attract the company temporarily into another room, the corpse was to be removed to an out-house, and S.— was to take its place. Then, when all had returned and the opportunity seemed fitting, at the signal he recognised that the disposition of the straw, which lay just as he had spread it to receive the body, was to give a verdict for the defendant.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.

An alarming collision took place at Sea Reach, Gravesend, on Wednesday evening. As the pleasure steamer Arran, which carried about 300 passengers, and which daily plies between Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, and Sheerness, was on her return journey in Sea Reach, Gravesend, she was run into by the schooner Matilda, of Goole, causing damage to port paddle-boom, bridge, rails, boat, and davits. For a few minutes the utmost consternation prevailed, as the majority of the excursionists at once imagined that the boat was sinking. The crew, however, showed great coolness, and the exact extent of the damage being made known, the agitated feelings of the passengers, and every man most solemnly declared that he knew nothing whatever of the removal.

Presently, in turning into a dock of the house, Craighead met the little sister. She had heard vaguely something of what he had done, and fled from him faintly screaming. Crazed and maddened, he rushed from the boat to the shore, and the fun was to consist in the enjoyment by the jokers of the terror which their friends would exhibit.

The evening came, and all the preliminaries to this piece of humour were successfully gone through. A chest was suddenly discovered in another part of the house, standing in its wrong place, in the middle of a room, and so heavy that nobody could move it. The whole company adjourned to the room where this chest was in order to try, one after another, to lift or move it, and the whole company failed, which was not very surprising, considering that it had been carefully screwed to the floor.

After a time the lid was burst open and the difficulty discovered, and general opinion at once pointed to the perpetrator of the joke as that dastardly Wullie Craighead, without, however, a suspicion that the ruse had any intention beyond its own perpetration.

Everybody returned to the watching-room, where, during their absence Andrews—had emerged from another passage, and, after dragging the corpse to his own lurking-place, took its place in the bed, shrouded.

Craighead made his way round about to where the corpse lay upon the floor of the side passage, and, first carefully reconnoitring to make perfectly sure of not being watched, conveyed it to an outhouse. There was

stray in this outhouse, and this Craighead disposed suitably, and stretched the body upon it. Returning, he found the key had been carelessly left in the padlock, so, after locking the door, he pocketed the key in case of inquisitiveness on the part of anybody coming to the spot.

This done, he strolled innocently back into the death-chamber.

The part was S.— in the bed, acting the part of corpse admirably, and quite unsuspected by the assembly. The assembly, indeed, was devoting itself, with great singleness of purpose, to whisky and paying small attention to the occasion of the ceremony. Perfect decorum and quietness, however, as was customary, prevailed.

"It's a sad okeashun, a verrr sad okeashun," said the miller, reaching for the bottle, "and it's proper contemplashun calls for a speacial steemulus," and he took it.

"It's no so sad as't might be," said another, "w' neither wife nor bairns to greet."

They forgot the dead man's little sister, who was hidden in her little bed-room, "begurruin"—exhausted with weeping.

"Thankie, Mr. Christie; I'll just trouble you for the spespiritual stimulus," said Craighead, addressing the miller. "I was reading the other day," he added for the information of the company in general, "a rather singular account of a supposed temporary re-animation of a corpse. Corpse got up in bed and reached for whisky."

"It's a bad, a verrr sad okeashun," repeated the miller, gazing sternly at the following persons—Mrs. Margaret Irving (silver medal), Gladys House (silver medal), Gladys House (silver medal), for rescuing an aged and infirm man, and a neighbour of the greatest peril at Basildon Railway Station; Thomas Chapman (silver medal), for rescuing two miners entombed by a sudden fall of earth at Drakewall's mine, near Tavistock; John Smith (silver medal), for rescuing a fellow-workman who had fallen into a casting pit beside a red-hot steel ingot.

HARD-WORKING MAN.—It is clearly illegal to make claims for such acts as these.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

The Prince of Wales, grand prior of the Order of St. John's, Jerusalem, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and their daughters, on Wednesday presented the medals awarded by the schoolmaster for acts of gallantry in saving life on land, at Marlborough House, to the following persons—Mrs. Margaret Irving (silver medal), Gladys House (silver medal), Gladys House (silver medal), for rescuing an aged and infirm man, and a neighbour of the greatest peril at Basildon Railway Station; Thomas Chapman (silver medal), for rescuing two miners entombed by a sudden fall of earth at Drakewall's mine, near Tavistock; John Smith (silver medal), for rescuing a fellow-workman who had fallen into a casting pit beside a red-hot steel ingot.

GALLANT.—He certainly has a claim, and a strong one, too, the implied understanding being that you would continuoously study during the whole period.

BOND.—You do not know what you can do.

BUCHANAN.—You cannot remove any stain which it seems doubtful, too, whether the greenhouse would not be considered incorporated with the structure by the cement.

HARD-WORKING MAN.—It is clearly illegal.

YANKEE.—He certainly has a claim, and it is difficult for me to decide.

NELLIE FROUD.—Whichever placed him at the school would be responsible to the schoolmaster for all charges.

FINCHLEY.—You could sue the builder for damages caused by his not doing his work to the standard required, according to the local board.

YANKEE.—He certainly has a claim, and a strong one, too, the implied understanding being that you would continuoously study during the whole period.

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ONE AND A HALF.—You must discover his whereabouts as best you can.

FINCHLEY.—We do not give opinions on wills; that is matter for counsel. Consult a solicitor.

G. C. L.—Sell the thing, keeping an account of the proceeds.

BUCHANAN.—It is not legal notice.

M. W.—As the marriage took place subsequent to the Married Women's Property Act coming into force, she has begun her own business.

ONE AND A HALF.—Your husband is an attorney by profession.

ONE AND A HALF.—You can recover all you are entitled to by the promissory note.

ONE AND A HALF.—You are the person to whom the money was lent.

ROMA.—For his own only, as he cannot claim them as a regular part of his income.

TONY.—When did he die? When did he come to his will? Will he be thrown into the personal estate, and as will become divisible between the next-of-kin?

F. W. E. D.—We cannot say what view the court would come to. On the face of matters, you would have a good claim.

L.—If there are no assets, the will is, of course, worthless.

HANFORD.—No.

ALFRED.—Of course he can; why not?

2. Yes; it was clearly a fraudulent sale.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—It varies according to circumstances. 2. We cannot make out your case.

ANXIOUS.—No; nor would he dare to go into court with such a scandalous case. You may safely snap your fingers at him.

PENNY.—All depends upon what the rules of the court say.

WATER.—Quite impossible to offer any opinion on such an intricate matter.

F. H. B.—If there be no will next of kin, you are entitled to the personal property, and the heir-at-law to the real estate. You should consult a solicitor.

A SIX YEARS' READER.—The notice appears to be perfectly legal.

BLANCHE.—Censorious people would clean their tongues, no doubt, just as automatically as you do with him. Set Mrs. Grandjean at defiance and accept a seat on his bank next time you get the offer. But wait to well-frequented roads and do not enter any house.

HOUSEHOLDER.—A calendar month's notice may be given at any time.

H. S. STANLEY.—No more explicit and we may be able to help you. You do not even mention the name of the water. Your query was accidentally overlooked last week.

H. D.—We are sorry we cannot use your information. It is in our power to do so, but to a purely professional reader, we know nothing about it.

C. H. COLE.—All your queries are governed by the special circumstances of each particular case. Any general answer would therefore be misleading.

J. HOWARD.—It is an absurd story, without a word of truth in it. 2. Mr. Dinsdale first met for Maitland, Mr. Gladstone for Newark. The latter's change of political views took place gradually.

E. TURNER.—Only by making inquiry and remitting payment.

FAIR.—Last year the last public execution in England was that of Barrett, one of the Fenians engaged in the Clerkenwell explosion. It took place on May 26th, 1868. The first private execution was on August 13th, the same year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THough every care will be taken to conceal the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot be responsible for errors. Questions relating to the news we receive must reach the office by Wednesday morning of latest. Those subsequently received will be answered in due time. Correspondence concerning books, &c., should be addressed to the editor in chief. All questions should be headed "London," "Manchester," &c. Miscellaneous, &c., or otherwise, in accordance with the particular character, in order to facilitate identification.

LEGAL.

SWEENEY.—We are nothing for it but to remunerate the recipient of the goods.

AXIOME.—The creditors could recover it from R. 2. He must stand in the claim to the official Liquidator, as that of an ordinary creditor.

ANXIOUS.—Quite legal; if the place he got out of bed at a quarter past three on the previous Friday morning, struck a match on the wall, and set fire to the covering of a bed in which another inmate was asleep. His motive was that, having been punished a few days before, he set fire to the things it would be the means of the school being burned down, and that he would then be free. The recorder sentenced Childe to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to receive eight strokes with a birch-rod. Freeman and Sergeant were discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to convict them.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.

At the Bridgnorth Quarter Sessions, three little boys, named Arthur Childre, Thomas Freeman, and Arthur Sergeant, were charged with maliciously setting fire to two beds at the South-east Shropshire Training School.

The prisoner Childe admitted that he got out of bed at a quarter past three on the previous Friday morning, struck a match on the wall, and set fire to the covering of a bed in which another inmate was asleep. His motive was that, having been punished a few days before, he set fire to the things it would be the means of the school being burned down, and that he would then be free. The recorder sentenced Childe to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to receive eight strokes with a birch-rod. Freeman and Sergeant were discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to convict them.

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(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

THE SNAKE'S PASS.

BY BRAM STOKER, M.A.

CHAPTER II.**THE TREASURE CHEST.**

The company they began to discuss the legend. Said one of the women: "I wonder what forrump he tuk when he kam back!" Jerry answered:

"Sure, they do say that the shiftn' bog wor the forrump he tuk. The mountain wid the lake on top used to be the fortliest shot in the whole country; but ivver since the bog began to shift this was never the same."

Here a hard-faced man, named McGlown, who had been silent, struck in with a question:

"But who knows when the bog did begin to shift?"

"Musha! Sorra one of me knows; but it was thin' th'ould swape drav the wather iv the lake into the hill!"

I whispered to Andy, the driver: "Who is it they mean?"

"Whish!" he answered, but without moving his lips; "but don't let on I told ye! Sure an' it's Black Murdoch that man!"

"Well, for ma' sowl, part," said McGlown. "A don't believe a songe word of it."

"An' for why not?" said one of the women. "Isn't the mountain called 'Knockcallicore, or 'The Hill of the Lost Crown iv Gold,' till this day?"

Said another:

"Musha! how could Misther McGlown believe anythin', an' him a Protestant?"

"A'll tell ye that A much prefer the fact's," said McGlown. "Ef history es till be believed, A much prefer the story told till me by you old man."

Damn me! but A believe he's old enough till remember the thing it-self."

He pointed as he spoke to old Moynahan, who, shrivelled up and white-haired, crouched in a corner of the angle-nook, holding close to the fire his wrinkled shabby hands.

"What is the story that Mr. Moynahan has, may I ask?" said I. "Pray oblige me won't you? I am anxious to hear all I can about the mountain, for it has taken my fancy strangely."

The old man took the glass of punch which Mrs. Kelligan had handed him as the necessary concoction antecedent to a smoke, and began:

"Oh, some one of me knows anythin' except what I've heard from me father. But I oft hoard him say that he was tould that it was said that in the French invasion that didn't come off number General Humbert, whin the attaint was over an' all hope was gone, the English sodgers made sure of great prisone-money when they should git hold of the treasure chest. For it was known that there was much money goin' an' that they had brought a lot more than ivver they wanted for pay and expences in order to help to bribe some of the people that was houldin' off to be bought by wan side or the other—if they couldn't manage to git bought be both. But, sure enough, they wor all sold, bad case to them! and the divil a bit of money could they lay their hands on at all."

Here the old man took a pull at his jug of punch, with so transparent a wish to be further interrogated that a smile flashed round the company. One of the old cronies remarked, in an audible sotto voce:

"Musha! But Bat is the 'cute' story-teller intirely. Ye have to drag it out iv him! Go on, Bat! Go on! Tell us what became iv the money!"

"Oh, what become iv the money? So ye would like to hear! Well, I'll tell ye. Just one more fill of the jug, Mrs. Kelligan, as the gentleman wishes to know all about it. Well! they did say that the officer what had charge of the money got well away with some five or six others. The chist was a heavy wan—an iron chist bang full up iv gold! Oh, my! but it was fine! A big chist—that high, an' as large as the table, an' full up to the led wid golden money an' paper money, an' divil a piece of white money, in it all! All good, every pound not it!"

He paused, and glanced anxiously at Mrs. Kelligan, who was engaged in the new brew.

"Not too much wather if ye love me, Kitty. Ye know me wathenaw! Well, they do say that it tuk hard work to lift the chist into the boat; an' thin they put in a gun carriage to carry it on, an' took out two horses, an' when the shome was set round an' the darkness of night was on them go on shore, an' madhurrow down south from where the landin' was made at Killala. But, anyhow, they said that none of them was even heard of again. But they was thronged through Ardara, an' Loug Cou, an' the Glens, and through Lough Mask an' through Corrib. But they never come out through Galway, for the river was watched for thin' day an' night by the sodgers; and how they got along God knows; for 'twas said they suffered quasi hardships. They tuk the chist an' the gun carriage an' the horses in the boat, an' when they couldn't go no further they dragged the boat over the land to the next lake, an' so on. Sure, one dhray sayson, when the washers in Corrib was down fest lower than she was ever known afore, a boat was found up at the Beasalabrack end that had lay there for years; but the min' not the horses nor the treasure was never heard of from that day to this—so they say." he added in a mysterious way, and he renewed his attention to the punch, as if his tale was ended.

"But, man alive!" said McGlown, "that's only a part. Go on, man! dear! an' fenes the punch after."

"Oh, oh! Yes, of course, you want to know the end. Well! no wan knows the end. But they used to say that when the min lifted the boat they wint due west, till one night they struck the mountain bayonat; an' that there they buried the chist an' killed the horses, or rode away on them. But, anyhow, they wor never seen again; an' as sure as you're alive, the money is there in the hill! For look at the name iv it! Why did any wan ever call it 'Knockcallicore,' an' that's Irish for 'The Hill of the Lost Gold'—if the money isn't there?"

"Thre for ye!" murmured an old woman with a cutty pipe. "For why, indeed? There's some people what won't believe nothin' altho' it's under their eyes!" and she puffed away in silent rebuke to the spirit of scepticism—which, by the way, had not been manifested by any person present.

There was a long pause, broken only by one of the old women, who occasionally gave a sort of half-grunt, half-sigh, as though unconsciously to fill up the hiatus in the talk. She and as the people could not account for

was a 'keener' by profession, and was evidently well fitted to and well drilled in her work. Presently old Moynahan broke the silence:

"Well! it's a mighty quare thing anyhow that the hill bayonat has been singled out for laydens and atherosies and gossip iv all kinds consarnin' snakes an' the like. An' I'm not so sure, naythir, that some iv them isn't there shill—for mind ye! it's a mighty curious thin' that the bog bayonat keeps shiftn' till this day. And I'm not so sure, naythir, that the snakes had all left the hill yet!"

There was a chorus of "Thru to the room!"

"Aye, an' it's a black snake too!" said one.

"An' wild side-whiskers!" said another.

"Begorrah! we want St. Patrick to luh in here ag'in!" said a third.

I whispered to Andy, the driver:

"Who is it they mean?"

"Whish!" he answered, but without moving his lips; "but don't let on I told ye! Sure an' it's Black Murdoch that man!"

"What or what is Murdoch?" I queried.

"Sure an' he is the gombeen man!"

"What is that? What is a gombeen man?"

"Whisper me now!" said Andy; "ax som' in the others. They'll learn it more betther nor I can."

"What is a gombeen man?" I asked to the company generally.

"A gombeen man is it? Well! I'll tell ye," said an old, shrewd-looking man at the other side of the hearth.

"He's like that, but I'm not so sure, naythir, that some iv them isn't there shill—for mind ye! it's a mighty curious thin' that the bog bayonat keeps shiftn' till this day. And I'm not so sure, naythir, that the snakes had all left the hill yet!"

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

It has been a business-like week, devoted mostly to bills which are not of the showy kind, but which will make useful additions to the record of the work of the year. For notwithstanding the obstruction to which the most precious hours of the session have been sacrificed, the Government will have a very respectable list of legislative achievements to boast of by the time the prorogation comes. A year is redeemed from barrenness which can turn out a list of measures such as those dealing with allotments, constituting a government for Western Australia, providing pensions for the police, establishing safeguards against cattle disease, consolidating the law on artisans' dwellings, partnership, and lunacy, reducing the taxation on tea, supplying the financial needs of the county councils, amending the bankruptcy law, settling the great load-line dispute, and last, but not least, confirming the Anglo-German agreement, and adding 630,000 square miles to the British empire. This is a record of which no Ministry need be ashamed.

The debate in the House of Commons has been enlivened by Colonel Kenyon-Slaney's spirited defence of the Grenadier Guards, and by the singular turn which was given by Mr. Labouchere to the attack on the Postmaster-general. Colonel Kenyon-Slaney is one of those whom the House hears only too seldom. He made a clever and dashing speech on behalf of his comrades, and seemed to carry with him the sympathies of his audience, especially in answering the attack of Mr. Hanbury, who, with all his ability, is by no means popular, and many were delighted to see him tackled so dexterously. It was a pleasant surprise on Wednesday to see Mr. Labouchere, in the character of a supporter of law and order, denouncing the agitation in the Post Office. Honour has it that he has marked Mr. Raikes' post for his own in the next Home Office Ministry, whenever it comes, and that he already feels prophetically the responsibilities of office. Whether this be so or not, he gave utterance to some very praiseworthy sentiments, which must have been as gall and wormwood to Mr. Conyngham and his companions. Perhaps we shall yet see Mr. Labouchere ordering out the soldiers and police to disperse a Hyde Park demonstration.

Sir Richard Wallace, whose death is announced this week, was known at Westminster as a quiet unassuming member of Parliament, but one who was greatly respected and whose opinions on matters of art were much in request and highly valued. In appearance he was a type of the old French nobility, and, combined with his air of grand seigneur, there was very little that was English in his exterior. Everybody says that he was a natural son of the late Lord Hertford, but there is very little warrant for the story. There was only 12 years difference in their ages, and the old lord always treated him more as a brother than a son. The question of great interest now is what will become of his pictures. There is no heir, although most of the papers refer to his son, who died last year, as being still alive. It is said that Lord Arthur Hill, who was one of Sir Richard's intimate friends, will be found to be one of the executors. A great contrast to the courtly baronet was David Davies, of Llandinam, the late member for Cardiganshire, who has also died within the present week. He was a man who, in many respects, resembled Joseph Cowen in the rugged straightforwardness of his character and contempt for appearances. His speeches were terse, vigorous, and homely, and he had an inveterate hatred of fads of all description. With him I am afraid will die the hope of recovering the county of Cardigan for the Unionist cause at the next election.

Notwithstanding the apparent remoteness of that event, the two parties are rapidly preparing for the battle by selecting their champions in the various constituencies. The Conservatives are fast filling up the gaps among their candidates in the northern counties, and the Gladstonians, with more difficulty, appear to be doing the same in the home counties, where they are weakest. On the other hand, there are several displacements and resignations. The departure of the Guards costs the Unionists the loss of two of their candidates, Colonel Eaton at Coventry and Mr. Bruce Wentworth at Barnsley. There are dissensions in the Gladstonian ranks in London, which have led to the retirement of their candidate in Central Finsbury and Deptford, and will possibly have the same result at Rotherhithe and Mile End. The Unionists are preparing for an active autumn campaign all over the country, and the demand for speakers at the forthcoming demonstrations is taxling all the powers of the central organisation to meet it. The registrations, too, will be vigorously contested on both sides, and active politicians will have very little leisure in the recess.

OLD ZAAK.

The death of Mr. James Forbes, of Chertsey, will be regretted by anglers of the Thames. For many years he was engaged at the Thames, and at his own expense in the artificial propagation of trout for the river, and for the benefit of the T.A.P.S., of which he was a vice-president. He possessed a splendid museum of birds and fish, and his collection of live trout in tanks and a stream, made his residence very attractive, and he always welcomed those anglers who came to see them. His remains were interred at the Kensal Green Cemetery on Monday last, the T.A.P.S. being represented on the occasion by the secretary. The museum is to be offered to the South Kensington Museum, and the stock of live trout, some of them being very fine ones, were turned into the Thames on Tuesday morning.

Although there has been some very heavy rain there are some good angling reports from the Thames. At Staines John Keene, one, day caught sixteen dozen of roach and eleven eels, and another day with Mr. Mrs. Jarvis, twelve dozen of roach. At Chertsey J. Poulter in five days with Mr. Lea took thirty-five dozen of roach and dace, six bream, and one barbel. At Sunbury, John Stroud in one day seven jack and one brace of perch. At Kingston four gentlemen fishing in a boat near the baths got 60lb. weight of fish. The largest bream, 6lb., and two carp weighing respectively 11lb. and 5lb., the former is being set up for preservation. At Teddington Weir one of the anglers has been getting a number of good jack.

The thanks of anglers, boating men and others frequenting the River Lea are certainly due to Sir Lewis Pelly, the popular member for North Hackney. Owing to his exertions provision has been inserted in the bill promoted in the present session by the Tottenham Local Board, empowering the Tottenham and Wood Green Joint Drainage Committee, the London County Council, and the Hackney District Board of Works to enter into a provisional agreement for the reception into the London sewers of what is termed the Tottenham "effluent water." This is a step in the right direction which will be appreciated by Lea anglers, and as the bill has reached the House of Lords there is every prospect of the 13th clause of its becoming law this year, which will give the Tottenham and Wood Green authorities an opportunity of improving the beautiful river which runs through their districts.

En-thu-sia. I notice with pleasure that the accent the correction with thanks, and regret

Polar District Board of Works have decided to take proceedings against the West Ham Corporation to compel them to treat their sewage with sulphurous powder and to discharge it as far as practicable on the ebb tide only. It is assuredly time that some vigorous action were taken against the various authorities bordering on the Lea, as more ill-used river I should imagine it would be difficult to find throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom.

I am glad that it is intended to appeal against the decision of the Carlisle magistrates in the case of James Bell, who was charged with fishing in the waters of the local angling society without a ticket. The magistrates held that the dead leaping of the water from the owner to a Mr. J. B. Slater, on behalf of the angling association, not having sealed, did not vest the fishery in Mr. Slater for the purposes of the prosecution. This is an important question for angling societies as I presume very few, if any, are possessed of a common seal, and it is as well that the question should be settled. It would be a pity if the action of societies in renting water were to be rendered nugatory by such a paltry technicality, and whoever James Bell may be he certainly deserves to be sympathetic from anglers if it is the best defence he can set up.

The City Fathers have now the case on behalf of the London anglers before them, and I trust that they will see their way to hearten and that favourably to the voice of the petitioners as in doing so they will make many friends among working men whose only opportunity for inhaling a little fresh air are the various fishing excursions organised by their angling associations. Now is the chance for the corporation to follow up the magnificent example they themselves set by the acquisition of Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches. Certainly in Mr. Deputy Mayor, Mr. W. King as solo vocalist, and two pianofortes—played by Herren Schönberger and Armbruster—to represent the orchestra. To introduce Act I. of "Die Walküre" as a concert piece, without scenery, dresses, and dramatic action, would have been bad enough; to perform it without the orchestration on which Wagner lavished his skill was surely an insult which could never be sanctioned by sincere worshippers of Wagner.

M. Michel Carré and Jules Barbier are expert librettists, but—like most of their compatriots—get beyond their depth when they endeavour to appreciate Shakespeare. The French libretto furnished by them for the opera, "Hamlet," composed by Ambroise Thomas, was heard for the first time in England on Monday last, at the Royal Italian Opera, and some friends who shared my box, and were unacquainted with the opera, were indignant at the introduction of a common place drinking song (with chorus) sung by Hamlet in the scene with the actors whom he engages to represent the murder of his father. In Paris, I once saw a play in which Queen Elizabeth was represented as in love with, and beloved by, Shakespeare, whom she tries to cure of his drunken habits! I think the play was by the elder Dumas. He used to speak patronisingly of Shakespeare, as "Le Vieux Billy" (old Billy).

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

I was much interested the other day when I witnessed, for the first time, the performance of the four African lions at the French Exhibition. They certainly perform their tricks very promptly, and seem to be very apt pupils. Of course, they are not full-grown lions, but merely youngsters, quite large enough, however, to treat their trainer very roughly if they combined together for the purpose. But they probably know well enough that to do so would not benefit them at all, but rather call for a merited punishment. There is one of them, I fancy, which is already beginning to show a somewhat rebellious spirit; at least, he was growling and snarling very vigorously when I saw him.

Mr. Morris Davis, of the Hall-by-the-Sea, Margate, writes me that while fishing from the extension he had captured some fine grey mullet and pollack whiting, between 3lb. and 4lb., using paste as bait, and oysters. Mr. Davis says that anglers should fish fine, as if fishing for roach. This may be useful to those of my readers who purpose visiting Margate this season. I also hear that Mr. Davis had a hand recently in landing a fine sole, weighing over 2lb., an exceptional feast, as these fish seldom or ever take the hook.

Mr. A. Knock, of the Caledonian Angling Society, had a grand take of roach and dace, weighing 3lb. 2oz. Eighteen of the dace weighed 10lb. 11oz., or an average of a fraction over 9oz. each, and a roach 1lb. 9oz. Messrs. A. and M. George, A. Knock, and E. Horn had in one evening twenty Prussian carp, weighing 15lb., the heaviest being 13oz. Mr. Whitlock has weighed in three chub from the Welsh Harp, the heaviest scaling 3lb. 8oz.

The members of the Friendly Anglers' Society, which is on the verge of its jubilee year, held the usual summer dinner on Saturday evening last, at the New Inn, Eton. There was a large attendance, and Mr. H. G. Young, the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening referred to the fact that the members had caught this season thirty-two trout weighing 112lb., twenty-two of which had been caught in the Thames, with an average of 4lb. each, four being taken out of the portion protected by the T.A.P.S., and represented the largest fish. One of the members had also weighed in from the Thames a fine specimen chub of 6lb. The toast of the T.A.P.S. was responded to by the secretary, Mr. W. H. Brougham.

PIPER PAN.

With those who discourage the multiplication of musical "prodigies" I almost entirely agree, but when a "prodigy" like the youthful Russian pianist, Max Hambourg (not yet 10 years old), visits our shores, and proves himself capable of playing pianoforte solos with a technical skill and a command of expression which few amateurs could equal, it seems to me only just to give honour where honour is due, and I am happy to say that at his second recital, on Monday last, little Max played selections from classic composers astonishingly well.

In Chopin's waltz (opus 69, No. 1), in A sharp major, he was overtaken, but won genuine success in selections from Haydn, Schubert, Bach, and Padorewsky. This great pianist has so high an opinion of the "wonder-child" musical organisation that he has offered to teach him, and I am glad to say that Max will give no more public performances this year, but will devote most of his time to study. He is a handsome and sturdy little fellow, and is likely to have a brilliant career.

Mdlle. Camille D'Arville has been released from her contract with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, having accepted a tempting engagement to sing in opera at New York, whither she started on Sunday last. Madame Nordica urged by the same steamer for America, on urgent business, which necessitated her immediate presence in New York.

I hope to learn that Madame Nordica has succeeded at last in obtaining the large fortune (£250,000), to which she would be entitled if she could prove the death of her husband. Some six years ago he went up alone in a balloon, and has never been heard of since. He knew nothing of aeronautics, and it is supposed that he was carried out to sea and drowned, but his property cannot be disposed of until after the lapse of a certain number of years; I don't know how many.

It is gratifying to note the steady progress of musical culture in the provinces. I have before me the prospectus of the Nottingham Sacred Harmonic Society, and find that Handel's "Messiah" and "Solomon," Haydn's "Creation," and a work by Gounod are included in the programme of the ensuing season, commencing November 18th.

The Bristol Festival will occupy October 22nd and three following days, and the programme includes Gounod's "Redemption," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Dr. Parry's "Judith," Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and Handel's "Messiah." Sir Charles Hallé will conduct, and leading parts will be taken by Madame Albani, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and other eminent vocalists.

Sir Charles and Lady Hallé have been very successful in Australia, but must start for England early in September, to fulfil numerous engagements here.

A courteous correspondent points out that I made a slip of the pen last week in referring to the melody to which Moore adapted his song, "The harp that once through Tara's walls," as "Savourneen Doelish, Eileen o'ore." My correspondent also tells me that the song, "Had I a heart for falsehood framed"—written to the same melody—was the work of Colman the younger. As I believe it was first heard in Sheridan's opera, "The Duenna," and as Sheridan was the author of other lyrics I am surprised to learn that he sought Colman's aid, but I accept the correction with thanks, and regret

that I have not space for more copious comments on my correspondent's communication.

Amongst my private correspondents are many foreigners, and most of them express themselves in "English as she is wrote," or as they think "she" should be "wrote." One concludes her letter, "I have to honour to sign yours sincerely," Another spells "Huguenots" "Huguenot;" "Fra Diavolo" "Fra Diavalo;" "reportoie" "reportoire," &c. &c. Best of all was the letter of a Parisian musical agent, recommending a French prima donna, of whom he says, "My client is miss F.—, which brilliantly here has make outset (it is 2 years), and who is willing to undertake the Italian opera."

The Wagner Society's proceedings do not seem to me reconcilable with their professions of reverence for Wagner. At their annual conversazione the first act of his opera, "Die Walküre," was performed from beginning to end, with Fraulein Kramer, Mr. B. Lane, and Mr. F. King as solo vocalists, and two pianofortes—played by Herren Schönberger and Armbruster—to represent the orchestra. To introduce Act I. of "Die Walküre" as a concert piece, without scenery, dresses, and dramatic action, would have been bad enough;

to perform it without the orchestration on which Wagner lavished his skill was surely an insult which could never be sanctioned by sincere worshippers of Wagner.

the drawers fit closely in the grooves, but also let them run easily, so that the insect may not receive sudden jars. Be very careful to keep the cabinet in the driest part of the house, so as to avoid the moth which often attacks the bodies of butterflies and moths.

The other day I saw a tame mungoce for sale in a shop. I have kept many of these little animals in India, and they certainly make delightful pets when once they know their owner. The mungoce, or ichnumon, is found in both Africa and Asia. In former times, the ancient Egyptians considered it sacred, chiefly, it appears, because it kept down the number of crocodiles by devouring their eggs. They used often to tame it and let it run freely about their houses, and it would eat, quite limp, and utterly regardless of his brave attire. "The air of Hastings does not agree with me, I fancy," he sorrowfully whispered as he took a pull at a pocket flask. I suggested that it was probably too bracing, especially when inhaled in a seat.

THE ACTOR.

Mr. Fred Leslie's announcement that, at the close of his engagement at the Gaiety (two years hence), he will become an actor manager and "go in" for comedy roles, has probably been received by playgoers with mingled feelings. Mr. Leslie has, of course, a right to please himself, and if he devoted himself to character-acting he would possibly make a success. Yet it seems a pity that a voice so admirable and powers of burlesque so remarkable, should be lost to the lyric or variety stage.

The pity seems the greater when we reflect that Mr. Leslie has hardly shown any special capacity for comedy pure and simple. Did he not once play David Garrick? I fancy he appeared in that or some similar part at the Gaiety one afternoon; but whatever it was, I remember the performance did not impress me greatly. Mr. Leslie's proper place seems to me to be in comic opera, from which perhaps he ought never to have strayed.

But then, actors are so ambitious! Here is Mr. Nat Goodwin, for example, deserting burlesque for comedy, just as Mr. Leslie desires to do. But then, he seems to have real comedy power. He has a style and method of his own, and I confess I like him. He seemed, on the night of his début in London, to fancy that the applause accorded by the audience was bestowed upon "A Gold Mine" as well as upon himself. But I suspect he soon found out his mistake.

"The Bookmaker," in which Mr. Goodwin is to appear next, was originally produced, it will be remembered, at Terry's, with Terry himself in the title part. The rôle is a very effective one, well conceived, well drawn, and sympathetic; but the piece, as a whole, if I remember rightly, was not much more, if any more, brilliant than "A Gold Mine." It is already beginning to show a somewhat rebellious spirit; at least, he was growling and snarling very vigorously when I saw him.

It will be interesting to know whether Mr. Darling will maintain his command of them until they are full grown. I rather imagine that by that time they will not care much to be driven to a chariot, which seems to be the least tasteful part of the performance to be.

The boarhound, also, which assists in the performance, is worthy of mention. He seems to be a very intelligent dog. The manner in which he constantly supervises the lions is very amusing. It is quite unable to resist the temptation. This evil habit is not, however, quite so prevalent now among them as it was when they first became favoured by fashion; but I have known it suddenly crop up in boarhounds which for years had been supposed to be perfectly gentle. One of these dogs which I know is extremely jealous, and will not bear a small dog being petted in his presence.

A sparsely-occupied theatre is always a depressing sight. Such was the Lyceum on Wednesday afternoon, when a performance was given for the benefit of Mrs. Jeune's Holiday Fund. One would have thought the programme, to which the Daly company largely contributed, would have attracted a goodly gathering; but it did not. The larger boxes were occupied; half a dozen or so rows of stalls were fairly well filled; there were a few rows of people in the pit, circle, and gallery—and that was all. It was most lugubrious. How do artists find it possible to act under such circumstances?

The most notable item of the programme was the appearance of Miss Genevieve Ward in a scene from "King John." Whenever

Mr. Tree wants Constance for his production of that play, here is one for him—thoroughly skilful and effective. The bill of the play whimsically put down Mr. Nutcombe Gould for King Philip, and Mr. Bindloss for Pandulph—just the reverse of the fact. In "A Woman's Won't," Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bond, Miss Crane, and Miss Cheatham were seen to excellent advantage.

Apropos of the matinée of "Guy Fawkes," at the Gaiety, I can recollect no extravaganza on the subject more recent than that which was played in 1853 by amateurs, the "book" used being one which had been prepared by Albert Smith and two other persons. It was called "Guy Fawkes, or, A Match for a King." How far (if at all) was this identical with the burlesque of Guy Fawkes perpetrated by Albert Smith alone in 1849? The subject is not, I think, a good one.

A travesty should always have a familiar groundwork.

A charming cape I saw the other day will get something graceful for the covering of one's shoulders that was inexpensive and, at the same time, fashionable, was never an easy task to accomplish until this delightful season when a stylish cape may be evolved out of the least costly fabrics and with the smallest imaginable amount of materials. It wants just a little trouble to think it out, so that it may go with the times in form and style, and you can make a cape of almost anything that will pass muster well in the very forefront of society. Surely this is a boon to those with small means and dainty fingers who are willing to make the best of their opportunities.

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JACK ALLROUND.

I have had letters from "Mary M." "C. R." "Devon" and "Fanny," asking how to make perfume. Two of my correspondents complain that the perfumes they have lately bought have "little or no sweet scent" and "Fanny" is very anxious to attempt "a mixture of made scents" that would give her "a perfume like millesfleur." For this take of grain musk twelve grains, ambergris twenty grains, essence of lemon an ounce and a half, oil of lavender and oil of cloves each one ounce, neroli and oil of verbena of each half a drachm. Since these in two quarts of rectified spirits, and let all steep together in a closed vessel, which should stand in a warm place for a fortnight, then filter through blotting paper, and bottle off, and you will have a good supply of an excellent millesfleur.

There are "ways of making perfume from the flowers without distilling," but I have not space to describe any of them this week, and can only give "Devon" a simple mixture for making heliotrope perfume, which is of those she names:—Orange-flower water half a pint, essence of ambergris half a fluid drachm, vanilla half an ounce, rectified spirit one quart. Let these steep together for a week in a closed vessel in a warm situation, then filter through blotting paper, and bottle.

In reply to the appeal "kindly send Mabel a recipe for a good Genoa cake," I give the very best I know. Have ready eight ounces butter, half a pound sifted sugar, one lemon, five eggs, ten ounces of fine flour, three ounces blanched chopped and pounded almonds, one ounce of pistachio nuts, and half a pound carefully picked sultanas. Now, put your butter in a bowl and commence to beat it up into a cream, adding the sugar when the butter and sugar are well creamed; beat the rind of the lemon over them and beat that in, then break one of the eggs and beat that in, next a handful of flour, and so proceed alternately, an egg and a handful of flour, beating well between each until all are in. Then give a further good beating up, and then add and heat in the sultanas, and next the almonds and pistachio nuts, and finally a teaspoonful of baking powder, which I omitted to give among the ingredients above. Have prepared a shallow tin lined with buttered paper, and at once all ingredients are mixed pour the whole into the tin, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half, and when baked remove it from the tin and let it get cold on a sieve, and I think you and your friends will like the cake so made.

"I have had the misfortune to break the back of my gas stove, made of terra cotta, can you give me a recipe to make up so as I can stick it together again to resist the action of the heat from the gas burner below?" writes "Thos. L." "I should think a crucible cement would suit the purpose. This is made with about equal proportions of dry and finely-powdered brick-dust and clay, mixed well together and made up into a paste with a solution of borax and water. The borax has a great binding power under heat.

Two correspondents, "Nelly" and "Home-made," ask me how to make black currant wine. Take any quantity you please of the currants, bruise them and press out all the juice, and to every gallon of the pressed juice add one gallon of water and three pounds and a half of sugar, place the mixture in a warm place, and when it ferments take off the scum, keep the cask carefully filled up with juice, having reserved some for that purpose, watch carefully, and directly all fermentation ceases add one quart of brandy to every six gallons of wine. The cask should be closed up for about nine months, when the wine may be bottled off, but it will not be fit to use until it has been at least one year in the bottles.

I have several letters asking how to preserve and how to dye grasses. Among these "G. H. G." writes:—"My ten-year-old son is constantly bringing me in bunches of pretty grass. Can you tell me how to prevent it dropping off?" If the grass is gathered before it comes to the stage when nature tells it to scatter its seed, many sorts will last well and look prettier than the full-blown seedling grass. Just before the grass has arrived at full blossom is the best time to gather it. Some will come into full blossom, but the check of gathering prevents the natural throwing off of the seed, and thereby you have the grass in perfection, but this applies only to some sorts. I have seen grasses gathered in this way looking lovely under a glass case after more than four years. If you wish to experiment with preserving the more fragile sorts and rendering the common ones more durable for open vases, make a very thin watery solution of gum arabic or of glue, and taking a bunch of grass, plunge it gently into the liquid and move it softly to and fro, so that all parts may receive a due share of the cement; then shake out, getting rid of as much of the moisture as possible, and set them to dry. This may sound easy, but it is by no means easy to accomplish with success, and you may probably have several failures before you are satisfied. The solution must be very clear, thin, and watery; some prefer it warm, and the handling, must be very delicate.

In reply to "Maggie's" request, "Can you kindly inform me the best means for dyeing common summer grasses for vases?" I reply to my other correspondents who have asked about particular colours. The various aniline dyes, dissolved in alcohol, may be got at any chemist's, and suit grasses admirably. The method of proceeding is to take a basin or other glazed vessel and pour into it boiling water, and then add as much of the dye as will colour the water to the tint you wish. Let the water cool a little, and then plunge the grasses, and keep them in until they are nicely coloured; then rinse them in cold water, shake out the water, and hang the grass to dry in the open air. For a good violet colour, use one part aniline violet and one part aniline blue de lian; for red, aniline fuchsia; for scarlet, one part aniline fuchsia and one part aniline violet. It is not easy to secure a fine blue; the best way is to mix as usual to the tint you wish aniline blue de lian with the boiling water, then boil the colour in the water for five minutes, let it cool a little, and add a few drops of sulphuric acid before using. To obtain a lemon colour you should use picric acid, which should be dissolved in boiling water and then thinned with a little warm water, dip the grasses in before, but do not drain of the liquid. If you want a dark green, in two ounces of boiling water mix one ounce of alum and half an ounce of dissolved indigo carmine, plunge the grasses into the mixture, shake off the liquid, and dry in an airy, shady place. You can convert the above mixture into a light green by adding more or less picric acid according to the shade you desire.

"W. P., Brighton," writes:—"Kindly give me a recipe for dandruff. I have tried various remedies without effect. I find my hair gets much thinner." I have furnished several remedies on former occasions; for the present I have to thank "G. H. G." who says:—"I see you are often asked for something to prevent the hair from falling off; it is not generally known that Cond's fluid (crimson) is very good in some cases. I am very grateful for what it has done for my hair. It constantly destroys scurf or dandruff, and is quite harmless. It should be diluted with water, and will leave a slight brown stain on the scalp, which will disappear in about an hour.

A horrid crime was committed the other night in Paris. A little girl of ten years of age, named Alice Nent, was sent on an errand by her grandmother. The child never returned, but her body was found in the Ourcq Canal. Her arms were tied down tight with a cord wound six times round her body, while her head was wrapped in a piece of calico. The poor little girl had been brutally ill-used before being thrown into the canal.

The Worshipful Company of Grocers have sent £100 to the Children's Country Holidays Fund, 16, Buckingham-street, Strand.

CRIMES ACT SENTENCES.

A Cork correspondent reports a sentence of two months' hard labour with six months' additional in the event of refusing to give his name to the police. In the case of a number of men convicted of mobbing and intimidating the Rev. Mr. Hopley, Rector of Tournare, and preventing him from conducting divine service, by playing fiddles, and singing "God Save Ireland" at the church door. This was done because Mr. Hopley had given unfavourable evidence regarding one of their number in a Crimes Act case arising out of an eviction. The defendants are nearly all Protestants. The Catholic curate of the village had previously received a similar sentence in connection with the same affair. Mr. Gilhooley, M.P., was in court during the trial, and rose to leave during the delivery of the sentences, and the noise of his footsteps disturbed the court. Mr. Roche called out "Silence, make that man keep quiet." Mr. Gilhooley, however, continued his way to the door, whereupon the magistrate said, "Stop that man, don't allow him to leave the court during the delivery of judgment." Two or three constables tried to stop Mr. Gilhooley, but he got past them and left the court.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division the case of Lambert and Co. v. Pitt was heard. The plaintiffs were advertisement contractors and publishers in Temple Chambers, and they were defendants on a similar business in Newcastle-street, Strand, and he published the "Programme, or Guide to Amusements." When the plaintiffs were bringing out their Annual for Christmas, 1889, there appeared in the "Programme" the following statement:—"The disgraceful way 'Beecham's Annual' has been published in London must have been very detrimental to its sale. Even street hawkers, after paying in their little, have experienced the greatest difficulty to get their money back." The plaintiff's claim damages in respect of this upon the ground that it was libellous. Mr. Bower was for the plaintiffs, but the defendant did not appear. The jury found for the plaintiffs, damages £100.

AN ATLANTIC LINER BURNED AT SEA.

A telegram received from Lloyd's signal station at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, states that the Spaarndam, steamer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed up Channel on Wednesday, and signalled as follows:—"Steamer Egypt, of Liverpool, on fire; all hands saved and on board British steamer Manhattan; all well. Intend landing at Dover." The Egypt left New York on the 10th inst. for Liverpool. She is an iron screw steamer of 2,959 tons, was built at Liverpool in 1871, and is one of the fleet of the National Line of steamers. She was under the command of Captain Sumner, and had a crew of forty-four, including four officers. All the crew belong to London. She carried no passengers on board. Her cargo was general, including 1,330 bales of cotton, among which the fire is supposed to have originated. She also had on board 640 head of cattle. The name of the disaster was not generally known in the Liverpool Exchange until late on Wednesday afternoon, when transactions were almost closing. Late on Wednesday night a German steamer arrived off Dover for a pilot, and signalled having passed the Manhattan off Prawle Point early that morning. The scene on board the Egypt at the time of the disaster is reported to have been terrible.

THE COTTAGE AND THE HALL.

There is the cottage and the hall,
And both are changed from what they were.
The very shadows seem to fall.
As though there is a story there.
Once from that cottage window small,
A face looked, which a story bore,
Oft, when the master of the hall,
Went riding by the cottage door.
In the past years dark tales were told,
When the old hall's young master came;
In spite of birth, in spite of gold,
Twas said that none revered his name.
But I in his bright face could see
Youth blent with strange and noble aims.
He was the world alone to me,
And men called him Sir James.
And he too, changed and gentler grew,
Until the gossips sneered and smiled,
And said Sir James would never stoop.
To wed his paid dependant's child.

A CLERKENWELL SHOOTING CASE.

Frank Miller was charged at Clerkenwell with shooting Hambleton and Garraway with intent to murder them.—Charles Wells, aged 16, of 15, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, said he was sitting on the doorstep of 1, Berry-street, the previous evening, at about a quarter-past eight. He heard a noise of firearms, and looking round saw the prisoner pointing a pistol out of the first floor window of the next house. Miller, still pointing the pistol, fired again. Witness did not see anybody hit by the shots then. He ran round the corner of the street and fetched a policeman.—Inspector Daybell, G Division, said that Hambleton was not able to attend. He was detained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the bullet, which had entered his arm, not having yet been extracted.—Alfred Garraway of Bell Alley, St. Luke's, said he had been passing through Bell Alley at the time named when he saw smoke issuing from the letter box of the house, No. 3, and heard the report of a pistol. At the same moment he found that he was shot in the left shoulder. A policeman arrived and they both burst in the door of the house; the officer using a sledge hammer. They entered and found the prisoner in the basement with a revolver in his hand, which they took away from him.—He was remanded.

LAW STUDENTS AND THE LADIES.

The benchers and students of Gray's Inn have had a pretty little quarrel. By one of the unwritten rules of the society after-dinner speeches are strictly prohibited. On Tuesday night, however, when the gallery was crowded with ladies, the students suddenly rose—it is believed at a preconcerted signal—and drank to the health of their fair guests. The benchers called upon the leaders of the movement for an explanation of their conduct, and letters have been passing which have now, it is said, restored the harmony for which the good old society was famed.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

At Southwark Police Court, six men and a woman were charged with stealing goods, some of which have been identified as proceeds of recent burglaries in south London. The police of the D Division seized the stolen property early on Tuesday morning in one of the side streets leading off Waterloo-road, and at the same time effected the arrest of the accused. The premises where the seizure was effected had been under the observation of the police for some time, and on the morning named when the police made a raid they placed all the inmates under arrest. On entering one of the rooms they found a man lying in bed, apparently asleep. On going to arouse him he pulled a revolver from under his pillow. He was at once secured, and the whole of the prisoners, with the stolen property, said to represent £3,000 in value, were removed to the station.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER OF A CHILD.

A horrible crime was committed the other night in Paris. A little girl of ten years of age, named Alice Nent, was sent on an errand by her grandmother. The child never returned, but her body was found in the Ourcq Canal. Her arms were tied down tight with a cord wound six times round her body, while her head was wrapped in a piece of calico. The poor little girl had been brutally ill-used before being thrown into the canal.

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SHERIFF'S OFFICER FIRED AT.

EXCITING SCENE IN SOUTHAMPTON ROW.

Thomas Cox, described as an artist, of 49, Southampton Row, was charged at Bow-court Police Court with feloniously discharging a loaded revolver at John Tricker, a sheriff's officer, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.—John Tricker deposed that he was sheriff's officer, and about twelve o'clock that day he received instructions to go to 49, Southampton Row. After he saw the witness, who asked him where Mrs. Cox was. Witness told him on the second floor. He proceeded there, and returned in about four minutes with a black bag in his hand. Witness had previously told the prisoner that he was a sheriff's officer. At that time four men were engaged in removing goods. The prisoner went into a room on the bottom of the stairs. He opened the bag. Witness was standing within three yards of the prisoner, who said, "Take that," and immediately witness saw a flash, and heard the report of a revolver. The prisoner then rushed downstairs. Witness followed, and found that the prisoner had been stopped.—Police-constable Fudge, 116 E, deposed that he heard the report of firearms in the house. He went inside and saw a man with a revolver pointed down the stairs. He ran up the stairs and seized the man's hand, and took the revolver away. He could not say from whose hand he took it. He handed the weapon to the sheriff's officer, who said he would charge the prisoner. On the way to the station he said, "You—I ought to have shot twenty-five of you, as there are twenty-five more bullets at home, and five in the pistol."—Mr. Vaughan at the point remanded the prisoner, bail being refused.

A SECOND CHARGE.

Frederick Thomas Peacock, aged 29, described as a clerk, was charged with assaulting Thomas Egerton while in the performance of his duty as a sheriff's officer, and damaging a hat to the value of 12s.—The prosecutor said he was employed by the sheriff of London under a writ of ejection to take possession of premises occupied by the Social Federation, 49, Southampton Row, the house referred to in the previous case. He proceeded there the previous day, but finding there was likely to be a disturbance he came away. That morning he returned accompanied by four men. He knocked at the door. It was opened by the prisoner, and before witness could tell him why he came prisoner hit him several times on the eyes. Witness called out that he was a sheriff's officer, and he would have been further ill-used if he had not had assistance.—P.C. Riley, 63 E, deposed that he arrested the defendant, and that the prosecutor was marked.—Mr. Wallis said, on behalf of the defendant, that the prosecutor had gone to the premises, and without producing any authority had, immediately the door was opened, forced his way in. The defendant imagined that under those circumstances, he had a right to prevent him, as the other men were shouting "Chuck him out." In fact, the defendant was thrown out.—The prosecutor was directed to fetch his writ from the post office, and was denied. He then telephoned to the Leamington wire, that bogus telegrams were concocted in the office, and were written in pencil and addressed to Leamington, and that they passed into Howson's hands. Thus the maligning was rubbed out, but not perfectly but that some of the writing could be now seen. Then over this another message was written in ink and despatched. The original line of handing in being left. Suspicion having arisen, Howson was watched, and was traced into communication with the plaintiff at the Surprise public-house, Northampton-row, Clerkenwell. Afterwards plaintiff was communicated with, and he went to the post office and was questioned. He at first denied knowledge of Howson. He afterwards said that he might know him, if he frequented the Surprise, but he had no secrets with him. On Howson coming into the room he said that he had seen that young man at the Surprise.—The jury interposed whilst evidence was being given, and expressed their opinion that so far as the telegrams were concerned, it was a case of fraud; but as to the bet upon Laureate they had formed no opinion.—Mr. Bray, the defendant, was then upon called, and said that the bet upon Laureate was made between the plaintiff and the defendant as principals, and was not a transaction on commission. The plaintiff won the sum of £2,000, and was entitled to recover all the amount claimed.

THE DEFENDANT'S SUSPICION.

Thomas Smith, who had received information about her, sat near the defendant, and the defendant noticed one of his gloves, and the detective noticed one of his fingers. When about to leave the court the detective requested her to be good enough to accompany him to the detective office. Immediately he placed her hand underneath a lace shawl she was wearing, and commenced fumbling with her fingers. While passing through the Town Hall corridor he attempted to seize her hand but she threw the ring under one of the benches and it rebounded to his feet. The prisoner abused him and struck him on the nose, causing it to bleed. When received in custody at Liverpool she asserted that the ring which she had attempted to throw away had been given to her by a gentleman now resident in Italy. The ring, having been identified by certain peculiarities by its owner, the accused was found guilty.—Mr. Tobin applied for a postponement of the sentence until next session, so that the court might have an opportunity of hearing a story regarding the prisoner's career, which was of the most extraordinary nature. She had been convicted in England twice only, but in America she had been convicted many times, and had just been released from prison there. She had travelled between England and America no fewer than twenty-five times, and on each occasion robberies had been committed on the vessel. On the last voyage a number of bank notes were stolen, some of which had been traced to the owners, and others were now being traced. A quantity of jewellery bearing initials of persons who were passengers on the Etruria, but who were now on the continent, had been found on the prisoner. These owners would be communicated with, and no doubt there would be a prosecution at the next session. He therefore asked for the sentence to be deferred, so that the court might be put into possession of all the facts bearing upon the case.—Sentence was postponed till next session.

THE MANCHESTER WIFE MURDERER.

The execution of Edward Young, who was convicted at the last Manchester Assizes and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife by cutting her throat, has been fixed to take place on Tuesday, August 5th. The solicitors who defended the convict are preparing a petition to the Home Secretary, praying for commutation of the sentence on the ground that Young was not in his right mind at the time of the murder.

A FORTUNE TELLER SENT TO PRISON.

At Bath Police Court an elderly gipsy-looking woman, named Harford, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for defrauding two servants, named Elliott and Stone, by pretending to tell their fortunes.

It was stated that the woman gave the girls powders to burn, saying they would bring young men to them; and also told them to cut cards to keep their enemies away.

For this information she was liberally paid, one of the dupes giving her over a sovereign.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A sad accident occurred on H.M.S. Active, whilst in the Downs on Wednesday morning. An able seaman named Jones was assisting in getting coals on board the Active from a collier he slipped between the ship and the dock.

An exciting scene followed, several of

his messmates plunging into the water after him, but all their efforts to save him were of

no avail, and the poor fellow was drowned.

The new armoured cruiser Immortalité passed

through the Downs on Tuesday night and

steamed down Channel. The vessel, which had only just been completed, was watched

with great interest from Dover, as she

steamed in fine style. She is one of the

smartest vessels in the British navy, her

speed being 18 knots per hour.

A SHOCKING STORY.

At the Preston Sessions, George Thompson, a young man, sawmaker, living alone in Warrington-road, near Preston, was charged with criminally assaulting a little girl, about quite seven years of age, named Mary Jane Cheworth, daughter of a collier, Peter Cheworth, Stony-lane, in the Dragon, Finsbury, Whiston, at noon on the 16th inst. Police-superintendent Barker prosecuted, and Mr. T. Dyson defended. The child was standing in a chair near the bench, and told her story artlessly: how the child called "Old Soft George," enticed her behind a low wall in Shaw-lane, near to her grandpa's, and assaulted her, afterwards threatening with a pocket-knife (produced) to crop her head off if she did not get up. He gave her a penny not to tell. She saw her mother immediately afterwards, looking for her, and on her asking her where she got the penny, she told her.—Mrs. Cheworth, daughter of a collier, Peter Cheworth, Stony-lane, in the Dragon, Finsbury, Whiston, at noon on the 16th inst., and a widow, Harriet Thompson, sister-in-law to the defence, said she was examined by the society's auditors in February last. After evidence as to the payment of the sums indicated, the prisoner pleaded guilty. The indictment for attempted suicide was withdrawn. Mr. Waddy addressed the court in mitigation of the sentence, and gave an assurance that not a farthing would be paid to the victim, but that all had been appropriated by Harrison, the prisoner's predecessor. Mr. Justice Wills, accepting the plea that the prisoner was an accessory only, imposed a sentence of four months' imprisonment.

THE SUPERIORITY OF BAVARIAN BEER.

The Munich folk enjoy the distinction of being the greatest beer-drinkers in the world. Roughly speaking, their consumption has been calculated to be about a quart and a half a day for every head of the population. London falls somewhat short of half that amount. Berlin is a trifle below London, and Vienna a trifle above. As all persons who have been in Germany know, the Munich beer is the most famous of all; but Professor Holzner, in his official report, tells us that the North German brewers are becoming formidable competitors, and that in Berlin an experimental brewery has been built at a cost of £23,000 to which the Government, by way of encouragement, has contributed half. Next to its peculiar

THE THEATRES.

GAETY.

The appearance of Mr. Nat Goodwin at Mr. George Edwardes' cheerful playhouse on Monday introduced to a British audience a good actor and a good play. The new comer from across the Atlantic developed such a fund of quiet, incisive humour as rendered, even the thin and commonplace piece, entitled "A Gold Mine," in which he elected to make his debut, amusing, but only because he made it so. As the weakness of this work will probably cause its speedy withdrawal in favour of a play more worthy of Mr. Goodwin's powers, lengthened comment upon it would be superfluous. Proverbially, it is useless to kick a dead horse; and it would be even smaller to do the same thing to one that is dying. But the actor is quite another matter. A true or more natural comedian than Mr. Goodwin proved himself to be is not to be seen upon the stage; with nothing but stale jokes and old conventional situations to work upon, he contrived, by sheer force of his natural sly fun, the more effective for its unobtrusiveness, to keep the audience in a ripple of laughter to the end, save at a moment when he suddenly moistened their eyes by a quiet touch of pathos. Admirably supported by Mr. W. Warren, Mr. Charles Glenney, Mr. Everfield, Mr. Frank Wood, with Miss Kate Forsyth, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Miss Jennie McNulty, this latest American importation of histrionic quality won such a favourable reception as augurs well for his artistic future among the Britishers.

STAR MUSIC HALL, BERMONSEY.

An interesting item of the programme of entertainment just now being given at this popular resort is a comic farce, entitled "Couldn't Help It," enacted by the Vincent and Shelton Combination. This diverting piece has before now been used at various theatres as a curtain-raiser, and for the purpose it is perhaps best fitted.

TAKEN AT HER WORD.

At Paisley, Mrs. Cowan gave judgment in a breach of promises action, brought by Ellen McLachlan, of 5, Whitehall-street, Anderson, Glasgow, against John Somerville, insurance surveyor, of 25, Kenneth-street, Pollokshields, in which she sued for £500 damages. On March 2nd last the plaintiff wrote a letter to the defendant, in which she stated with regard to a dispute between them that she left the master in the defendant's hands to decide whether they should be married or not. The defendant decided that the engagement should be broken off, and the sheriff held that he was entitled to do so.

MONKEYS ATTACKED BY INFLUENZA.

Like the horses of Vienna and the cats of New Zealand, the monkeys of Southern India are numbered among the victims of influenza. A correspondent at Kurnul gives a harrowing account of how the epidemic has spread among the monkeys of the district. The animals were quite conspicuous one day by their absence, so that everything left out to dry on terraces was undisturbed—quite an unusual experience. Next morning they were seen in groups here and there, some coughing terribly, others reeling like drunken men, and then, later on, "the unpleasant stillness that reigned under the trees which afforded them shelter was often disturbed by the crash of a heavy monkey coming precipitately down to the ground to them."

AN ELEPHANT'S SACRACY.

One of the Mysore palace elephants lately had a grudge against the man who used to feed it for not giving it the usual quantity of fruit, boughs, &c. One day it was very near killing the man. It was then supposed that the elephant was going mad, and orders were about to be issued to shoot it. The head mahout, who understood the ways of these animals, interceded on behalf of the doomed animal, and promised to prove to the maharajah that the elephant was all right. Accordingly, on a certain day, in the presence of his highness, he had the elephant out to obey his orders, and made him pick up a two-annas piece out of several coins scattered on the ground, lift up a particular coloured cloth from among many coloured ones, and so on. The mahout's own children were taken up by the elephant, and no injury was done to them. As soon as the maharajah approached, the mahout ordered the elephant to salute his highness, which it did. The orders to shoot it were countermanded.

SAD DEATH.

On Thursday afternoon, Margaret Park, aged 36 years, a widow of the late Councillor Park, of Sunderland, died at her residence, Brookland, Sunderland. About three weeks ago the deceased lady was opening a ginger-beer bottle, and while trying to force the glass bead in the bottle burst and cut her hand. Blood poisoning resulted and terminated fatally.

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

A deputation waited on Lord Salisbury with respect to the future government of the Oil River district on the west coast of Africa. The Foreign Secretary said an improvement in the consular system seemed to be the only way of administering this district, as it appeared to be necessary to the present conditions of life among the people. As to the suppression of the liquor traffic, the Government were hampered by an inability to secure the co-operation of other Powers.

A STRANGE RE-UNION.

An Englishwoman, named Alice Whitehead, landed at New York from the Aurora, and waited at the barge office for her husband, who had promised to meet her there. He arrived the next morning, and the couple embraced in a most affectionate manner. Whitehead had come from Idaho to see his wife. It seemed they lived at Chester, England, in 1880. Whitehead being a gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery. He deserted in that year and went to New York, whence he went to Mexico and became an instructor in gunnery. Growing tired of that, he joined the army of President Salomon in Hayti, and was raised to the rank of captain of artillery. Certain of his comrades plotted to kill him, and he fled to Porto Rico, where he fell in with a party of Brazilians, and accompanying them to South America, took a hand in drilling the revolutionary forces. The British consul, however, warned him that he had better leave, and he came to Idaho, where he began silver mining and grew rich. Then he went to England for his wife, to whom, after a separation of more than ten years, he was reunited as described.

Lord Wolseley distributed sixty-nine commissions to gentleman cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The Duke of Cambridge was absent in consequence of an attack of gout. The governor of the academy and the director-general of military education submitted satisfactory reports. Eighteen cadets entered the Royal Engineers and fifty-one the Artillery. Lord Wolseley insisted on the importance of maintaining discipline in the army, stating that an army without discipline was no better than a mob.

THOMAS GOODRESS.
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54, HAMMERSMITH BROADWAY, LONDON, W.
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EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Charles Phelan, 33, described as a surgeon, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars, was charged with administering to Charles William Oldham a quantity of laudanum. The complainant, a journalist, said that on Saturday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, he was in the bar of the Harley Mow Tavern, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, and was drinking some beer. When he saw the prisoner, who was a member of the tavern, and known there as "The Doctor." The prisoner leaned over the counter near to where witness's glass was standing and walked away shortly afterwards. Upon witness drinking the remainder of the beer, he noticed, both by the taste and the smell, that laudanum had been put in it, and he became very drowsy. At that moment the prisoner came downstairs from a billiard-room, and was accused of putting laudanum in his beer, which he denied, but a bystander caught sight of a bottle in his pocket, and took it from him, and it proved to contain laudanum. Witness was taken by the landlord to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where an enema was given him and the stomach pump applied; he recovered, and was discharged from the hospital the next morning. He still felt somewhat unwell.—Replying to the prisoner, he said he could not give any reason for his trying to poison him; they had always been on good terms. He heard him say that he had only put in ten drops, which he had meant to take himself, and it was ridiculous to think that quantity would harm him. The prisoner was in a muddled condition at the time.—Another witness said the prisoner was reported to be a graduate of Edinburgh, and was a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. He believed he was addicted to taking narcotics.—Mr. Alderman Phillips remanded the prisoner.

A STEAMER IN DANGER AT NIAGARA.

A telegram from Niagara states that the pleasure steamer Ella H., plying between Fort Bay and Buckhorn Island, was compelled to run aground on Monday at Green Island, a short distance above the catastrophe, on account of low water. Just as the steamer was rounding the island, at the swiftest part of the river, her engine gave out. Although the anchor was let go, it did not catch for some time, and when it did the steamer made such headway that the bulkhead was torn from its fastenings. When nearly the whole chain had been run out the end became knotted. The trouble originated in a defective valve. This was soon repaired, but, despite this, the 150 passengers on board the steamer and the barges attached to it were greatly alarmed. They thought the end had come, and became panic-stricken. Fortunately, however, the boat stopped a short distance from the falls, and the lives of the passengers were saved almost by a miracle.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Albert Willis, keeper of the Sun Inn, Cottleville, was summoned before the Bingley Bench for assaulting his wife, Nancy Willis, widow of the former landlord. The assault took place on the 11th inst., while the parties were driving to Siladen and home again. A quarrel occurred on the outward journey on the most trivial grounds, and defendant struck his wife with the reins, making her hand bleed. On the return, after leaving Keighley, defendant became outrageously violent. He struck her again several times, injured her eye with the butt end of the whip, and drove recklessly, declaring that he had "had it in him ever since they set out," and he would "finish her" before they got back. She begged pitifully for mercy, but he threatened her and cursed her. He further said that he had plotted for her, and she must not think she was going home that night; she had not many minutes' time more.—The bench inflicted a fine of £2 and costs, and made a separation order, with maintenance at the rate of 10s. per week.

STEALING A CLERGYMAN'S WATCH.

Whilst the Rev. George Fynn was standing listening to a salesman at the corner of Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell, he felt a tug at his watch-chain. On looking down, he saw that his watch was gone and his hand hanging loose. Patrick O'Halloran, of Project-street, City-road, was standing close to him, and the clergyman charged him with the theft. O'Halloran denied it, and offered to be searched. When the reverend gentleman proceeded to feel in his pockets he ran away. He was captured and the watch was found upon him, and, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, he received a sentence of six months' hard labour.

A PROCESSION OF GIANTS.

Concerts, grotesque processions, illuminations, and fireworks in Brussels have celebrated the national festival to which the past week has been devoted. The most interesting event was a procession of the giants and other representative of popular legends of all the towns of Belgium. The cortège opened with the group of St. Michael, the patron saint of Brussels, on horseback, followed by the dragon conducted by maidens. The historical carriages of the Amman of Brussels, with an escort of horsemen preceded a whole family of newly created giants—the giants of the future, twenty small giants, eighteen caparisoned horses, the relatives of the small giants, and the elastic giants. After these newly-fangled personages, came the genuine old Brussels giants—Janneke, Micke, Grandpapa, Grandmama, My Uncle, and the Grand Turk. Very funny it is to see the giants peep in at the first and second floors of the house which they pass, as if they were to find out all family secrets. The people walking underneath the giants and bearing them have to do their task well, too, for the movements of each giant must be in keeping with his character. An ego giant must move like an ogre, and the motions of a funny giant must be funny. On a chariot followed little Manneken, surmounted by the oldest burgher of Brussels, Manneken, who enjoys a yearly income of 200 francs bequeathed to him many years ago by an old maid, which income serves to keep up his very varied wardrobe (he is turned as old nobleman, a civic guard, and a bourgeois), had a shawl to his neck and a velvet cap on his head. He had to ask that the shorthand notes of the evidence of that witness might be read on the new trial. The only other point was with regard to the speedy hearing of the new trial. It was ultimately agreed that the case should not be in the list before Thursday, his lordship intimating that he desired to hear the case with a jury.

CAMBLING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

At Bishops Stortford on Thursday, Thomas Butler, of Polo-street, Stepney, was charged on remand with gambling by means of dice in a carriage on the Great Eastern Railway. The defendant was one of sixteen men who were surprised by detectives in a special train to Newmarket. He was captured, after a struggle, when a purse of £20 and a "flash" note were found upon him. The other men escaped. The defendant disclaimed all knowledge of the other men, and said all he did was to give charge for a sovereign.—He was fined 40s., and costs.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

A meeting of the joint committee of the Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives of the Handsworth Division of Birmingham was held on Thursday at the Conservative Club, Temple-row. The deputation of Liberal Unionists appointed to wait upon the Marquis of Lorne having reported that his lordship was prepared to accept the position of Unionist candidate of the Handsworth Division, it was unanimously proposed that the committee approves of the candidature of the Marquis of Lorne, and pledges itself to recommend the constituency to adopt and support him.

THE CITY AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

At the Mansion House on Thursday, Earl Granville distributed the certificates, scholarships, and prizes to the students who successfully passed the final examination under the scheme of commercial education promoted by the London Chamber of Commerce. The examination was held at the College of Preceptors last March. There were sixty-five candidates of whom seventeen came up to the necessary standard.—Sir John Lubbock presided and after referring to the examination said that it had been found that the system of education which was pursued throughout the country did not give the young men those qualifications or the information which the chamber thought desirable. This interfered with the opportunities of obtaining men with the particular kind of information it was desirable they should have for competing with foreigners.—Lord Granville said he considered it a most distressing fact that, notwithstanding the position which England holds among the nations of the world, the education supplied was so inferior to what it should be. He considered the deficiency all the more remarkable on account of the great revolution which had occurred with regard to the methods of commerce. It would be a great folly if we allowed ourselves to be handicapped in the race with all the nations of the world in ignorance of that sort of information which all commercial men should possess. Technical education, he considered, had made great progress by the action of the Government, of Parliament, and individuals. The committee which was created to report on education had resulted in the production of a scheme which had been most judiciously submitted to schoolmasters and commercial men also, and had met with great approval. They had excluded Latin from the subjects at the suggestion of schoolmasters. The smallness in the number of competitors was owing, he thought, to the shortness of the notice given and the wish to watch the results of the first test.—His lordship then distributed the prizes.

In consequence of the agitation aroused by the Pope's visit to the Belvedere, his holiness has ordered his architect, Count Vespignani, to put the courtyard of the Belvedere in connection with the Vatican, either by a little tunnel or a kind of bridge. It seems likely that the tunnel will be chosen.

THE CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A telegram from New York states that a man, name unknown, thinking it would be a good joke to set aside a raft, which was fastened to the rock at Penrake, Ontario, cut the rope which held it. The raft, rapidly drifted, was caught in the rapids, and knocked to pieces. Of the twenty-two men on the raft at the time twenty were drowned.

THE UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

'DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.'

In the Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury, the hearing of the case Ballis v. Reece (fully reported in another page), was resumed.—The plaintiff, Mrs. Emma Jane Ballis, a widow, sued Mr. Robert Reece, a bookmaker, for the balance due under an agreement entered into by the defendant, as plaintiff alleged,

in consideration of her not proceeding with an action for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. William Reece, son of the defendants, was re-called, and cross-examined.

He said he managed the home business at Ashford. The bets his father made at the Victoria Club were not profitable, but the business done at home under his management produced a better result. His father was certainly incapable of entering into a contract in March, 1889.—Miss Annie Reece gave corroborative evidence as to her father's mental condition from 1887 down to the present time.

Counsel having addressed the jury, the

defendant summed up, describing the case as a very remarkable one, as he had never heard of a case in which the defence of insanity was raised upon such evidence. The very people who said that not only in the month of March the man was insane, but for months before, did not set up that defence three months after the date of the agreement. It was, however, for the jury to say whether upon the evidence there was enough to justify them in saying that this man was a lunatic when the agreement was entered into.—The jury retured to consider their verdict about ten minutes past three o'clock, and, after an absence of nearly four hours, returned into court, when the foreman said there was no evidence of their agreeing to a verdict.—They were accordingly discharged.

MR. WALTER LONG, M.P., AND THE OPPOSITION.

At a large Conservative and Unionist demonstration at Newham Paddox, the seat of Lord Denbigh, on Thursday, Mr. Walter Long, Parliamentary secretary to the Local Government Board, replying to a vote of confidence in the Government, referred to the obstructive tactics of the Opposition. He said if the latter were to be allowed to fight by any method or weapon, the Government of the day and no elections were to decide whether the majority should govern or not. They must realise once for all that the history of their Parliament was shattered, and the great representative assembly, composed of men anxious to do their duty, would be turned into a mere debating assembly, useless to them-selves.

DEFECTS IN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Raphaelevod said that a special committee was appointed to inquire into the defects in the construction of the Goodrich-road School, and others schools to be constituted as follows:—Mrs. Bosant, Mr. Collins, Mr. Cook, Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. J. P. Forster, Mr. White.—Mrs. Bosant said that it was absolutely and blankly ignorant on all questions of building and architecture, she would withdraw her name, and ask that Mr. Dowden be substituted.—General Sim said that for the same reason he should withdraw his name. It was exceedingly impolitic to have any members of the Works Committee on the Special Committee.—The Rev. A. Jephson and Mr. Collins also declined to serve on the committee.—The Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. Barnes moved the previous question.—The Hon. L. Stanley therupon withdrew his amendment.

The Rev. H. Curtis desired to withdraw his name, remarking that the committee was a most absurd one. (Laughter.)—Mr. Raphael retorted that probably the absurdity of the committee arose from the inclusion of one name. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Barnes's motion was then agreed to.

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A NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH SATURDAY AFTERNOON RAMBLES FOR WORKING MEN.

MUNICIPAL OWNERS BY MR. W. AGNEW.
Mr. William Agnew, the well-known fine art connoisseur, writes earnestly in favour of the creation of a national gallery of purely British art, towards which he is willing, under certain conditions, to contribute not less than £10,000. The proposal of the Treasury to place Sir Tate's pictures at the South Kensington Museum, or in galleries contiguous thereto, he looks upon as a mere makeshift plan, which will stop the flow of pictures from owners whom he knows are ready to make presentations of the works of British artists if a really worthy scheme is decided upon. His own opinion is that the proposed gallery ought to be the home of the best specimens of British art, in oil colour, sculpture, water colour drawings, designs in black and white, engravings, and etchings. The fine specimens now hidden in the National Gallery, the British and South Kensington Museums, and the Sloane Museum, ought to be added to the presentation works, and Mr. Agnew favours Kensington Palace Gardens as the site for the gallery. He believes £100,000 would amply cover the cost.

"GOOSEBERRY SYRUP."

A curious clue has been found by the detective, which, if accurate, may throw some light on the murder of Marie Gagnol, in the Rue de Provence, whose assassin up to now has remained undiscovered. When the woman was almost insensible and dying, she several times murmured "Gooseberry Syrup." This was at the time thought to be merely the wish of a dying person for a refreshing draught of a popular beverage. Some days ago, however, a constable found a young woman lying on the Boulevard de la Villette stabbed through the breast with a knife. Taken to the hospital, she recovered sufficiently to be able to say that her assailant was a stout woman of women of her class as "Gooseberry Syrup," all the degraded beings of this description having a nickname of some ridiculous kind or another among the unfortunate people upon whom they prey. She gave further information at the time, but recently she wrote a letter to the prefect of police, stating that "Gooseberry Syrup" was an acquaintance of the murdered Marie, and knew something about her death. He is described as a "handsome blackguard," who in youth had received a good education. Detectives are now hunting for him.

A SPANISH EXECUTION.

Thirty thousand inhabitants of Madrid, mostly women, assembled the other morning outside the great prison walls opposite the scaffold upon which a woman was to be executed. According to Spanish custom, this was done by strangulation. The criminal sits on a wooden bench before a post, against which the neck is pressed and broken by an iron collar. This execution excited tremendous interest in all classes of society, and particularly among the lower orders. Many were dissatisfied with the sentence, because it was believed that this servant girl had not been alone in the murder of her aged mistress. She confessed her share in the crime, but accused another woman, who was sentenced to penal servitude, with being the principal actor in the tragedy. The woman had to be carried to the scaffold half insensible.

SCENE IN A CHAPEL.

A singular scene was witnessed last Sunday at the Strict Baptist Chapel of Chelmsford, a village about six miles from Ipswich. The minister, the Rev. J. Cordle, has for some time past been at variance with several of the leading members of his congregation, with the result that ten or twelve of the old members were practically shut out from church fellowship. Two of these, who were formerly deacons, gave notice of a church meeting for Sunday morning after worship, and were present with a considerable following of friends. Directly the service concluded, however, the pastor read a statement to the effect that he had taken legal advice and that all persons guilty of riotous behaviour would be dealt with according to law. Amid much confusion the senior deacons asked whether the service had concluded, to which the pastor replied in the negative. By way of bridging over the interval between twelve and two o'clock (the latter being the hour for the afternoon service), he called the school children catechised them, and induced them to sing a number of hymns on the promise that they should be regaled with tea and cake. The children having been dismissed, the pastor started a prayer meeting, and in the meantime the rebellious congregation sent out for biscuits, buns, and other light refreshments. After the prayer meeting there was a brief pause, during which the minister munched a biscuit, a proceeding which aroused the ire of an old lady, who quoted aloud the text "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay," adding, "And I believe he will." At two o'clock the dissentients went home to dine, but returned shortly afterwards, and a scene of the most shameful disorder followed. A resolution was passed calling upon Mr. Cordle to resign because of the low condition of the church, and the brethren fell out all round, pulling each other's "sneaking slinks, lies, and rascals." In the midst of the hubbub the village constable was sent for, but the disputants continued squabbling for over an hour. The minister eventually locked up the chapel and left.

CHARGE OF FRAUDULently FINANCIAL AGENT.

At the Bow-street Police Court, Jane Byers and George Little, a clerk, were charged before Mr. Vaughan with being concerned together in obtaining £200 by means of alleged false representations from Mr. Thomas, a financial agent, of Spring Gardens, carrying on business as Mr. Grey. Mr. J. W. Moyes, barrister, who prosecuted, stated that on March 1st last the woman attired and represented himself as a widow, and giving the name of Mrs. Jane Marshall, called at the office. She asked for a loan of £20 under a bill of sale on furniture and property at 25, Ardon-road, Drayton Park, Highbury. She represented that the property was hers absolutely. The loan was arranged for in due course, subject to the production of the rent receipt. These appeared to be in the name of Edward J. Byers. The woman explained that he was her brother, and had paid the rent in his own name for her protection. Upon this it was arranged that her brother should be a party to the bill of sale. The defendant Little attended, and both he and Mrs. Marshall signed the deed. Subsequently instalments became due, and proceedings to recover led to the discovery that Little was another to the so-called widow, but instead of her being in that bereaved condition she was Mrs. Byers, the wife of Mr. Edward J. Byers, the actual owner of the goods. The defendants were committed for trial.—Mr. Cawshaw, solicitor, applied for and obtained bail on behalf of Little.

Last week three men were arrested at Barnet, near Clarecastle, Ennis, on the charge of moonlighting. It is alleged that they stole a gun from a farmer named Michael Lynch.

Charles Montgomery, a lad of about 16, was on Saturday, at West Ham Police Court, committed for trial for assaulting a child of eight, named Jane Scanlan.

The Prince of Wales and a distinguished party arrived at Aylesbury by special train on Saturday, on a visit to Baron Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor. The prince was loudly cheered by a large crowd.

SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT-MAJOR.

An inquest was held last week in the drill hall of the 4th East Surrey Rifles, Upper Kennington-lane, on the body of William Barrell, 46, a sergeant-major in the above battalion.—Sarah Ann Barrell, the widow, said that deceased had latterly been very strange in his manner. He had several times threatened his life, and she had to watch him. On the afternoon of the 10th inst. she left him lying on the sofa; a few minutes afterwards she heard the report of a rifle, and at once called for assistance.—Eliza Ralph stated that she was sent for by the last witness, and upon going to the armoury-room found that door locked; she, however, managed to look through the key-hole, and saw deceased lying on the floor with a rifle by his side.—P.C. Charles Voss, 126 L, stated that upon his arrival the door was forced open, and that deceased was discovered lying dead.—The rifle (produced) had a piece of string tied to the trigger, and in witness's opinion deceased must have fired the weapon between his legs and fired it with his foot.—Dr. M'Dermott, of 130, Upper Kennington-lane, said he found that the left and back part of the skull were completely blown away. Death must have been instantaneous.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst mentally deranged.

A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Morley, an old lady living in the village of Ham, between Richmond and Kingston-on-Thames, has just attained the age of 104. She lives in an old toll-house, which she has occupied for the past thirty years, and the old lady and the house are well known to travellers along the main road. She was born at Farham in 1786, and the date has recently been authenticated by a certificate of her birth.

STEALING THE DEAN'S WATCH.

Reuben Watson, alias Smith, and Charles Richards, alias Wilkins, refusing their addresses, were charged on remand, at the Westminster Police Court, with stealing a silver watch belonging to the Dean of Westminster, besides other property, at Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of Mr. Stanley's wedding. They were further charged with being in the possession of burglarious instruments.—Detectives Sergeant White and Brown, of Scotland Yard, arrested the prisoners in the crowd outside the abbey. Wilkins had a jemmy on him, as well as a lady's purse, and he threw away a watch.—Mr. Courtney Halbert, assistant Parliamentary counsel for the Treasury, identified the watch, which he said belonged to the Dean of Westminster. Witness was using it, and lost it in making his way through the crowd in Dean's Yard. It was snatched off his chain.—Miss Brownlow, a young lady employed in the Post Office, gave evidence as to the purse found being her property. She was robust whilst standing in the crowd.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

THE MITCHAM MURDERER.

LETTER FROM THE CONVICT.

On Saturday, at the Croydon Petty Sessions, at the conclusion of the ordinary business, Inspector Andrew Wilson introduced to the magistrates Albert Bowring, a brother of George Bowring, who is now lying under sentence of death in Wandsworth Gaol for the wilful murder of Eliza Nightingale, his paramour, at Mitcham. The applicant handed in the following letter which he had received from his brother, and asked the magistrates' advice with reference to the property mentioned therein—*"H. M. Prison, Wandsworth, Address, 2,866, George Bowring, Dear Albert.—It is my wish that you should have all my property. There should be one iron bedstead, four pictures (two are oil paintings of horses and the others are cheap pictures of Our Saviour), one pall, one large iron saucepan, one clock, two stools, rabbit-hutch, watering-can, hoe, dibber, long handle prong and short handle prong, and two watch chains. You can claim the little shed, with the exception of the iron on the top and the back. I forgot to mention the counterpane. There are four large china plates, two earthenware cups and saucers, and one china do. You are also to take my graving chains and irons. I will tell you anything else that I may think of when you come to see me. S.—I will let you know which day Mr. Brewer and Henry Manning and wife may come to see me.—Your affectionate brother, George Bowring."*—Mr. Seale pointed out that the condemned man could not give a property to any one, as it was forfeited to the Crown. If he took possession of the goods, however, there might be no objection raised.—Applicant said he did not know what the goods were. He had a brother and three sisters.—Mr. Seale: Then they are entitled to share the things.—Sir Thomas: You must make some arrangement with them. We cannot tell you more.—Applicant left the court, saying he would go to Wandsworth Prison and see his brother.

CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

On Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, the eleventh annual festival of the Church Sunday School Choir was held under very favourable circumstances and before a large audience. The choir consisted of about 5,000 voices, 100 schools being represented.

Mr. W. Roston Bourke, a member of the London School Board, conducted, and was assisted by Mr. George Hale, Mr. F. W. Belchamp, organist of All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, presided at the organ. The choir is in connection with the Church of England Sunday School Institute, and is composed of teachers and scholars belonging to Church Sunday and day schools, lay helpers, church choirs, and congregations. It has for its chief object the promotion of the knowledge of vocal music, especially in Church schools.

Selections of sacred and secular music are prepared for festivals, which are held at any suitable place, and every encouragement is given for the formation of singing classes.

The concert took place in the central transept of the Palace, the performers completely packing the large space which is usually set apart for free seats.

It included selections from several of the great composers, which were received with great enthusiasm. During the evening a very interesting and clever gymnastic display was given on the great stage by the members of the St. Saviour's and Isthmian Athletic Clubs. It included parallel bar, dumb-bells, and single-stick exercises. The running man was also cleverly done, under the direction of Messrs. C. Gray and C. Curton.

The whole of the Aberdeen cabmen and stablemen came out on strike on Saturday for an increase of pay and payment for Sunday labour. There was not a cab to be seen on any of the ranks or railway stations, and great inconvenience was experienced.

Men were brought from Peterhead and other places to supply the place of the strikers.

Dr. Macdonald, M.P., the coroner for North-east London, held an inquest on Saturday at the Shoreditch Town Hall, on the body of David Frederick Cork, aged 64, shoemaker, lately living at No. 7 Room, Providence-place, Shoreditch. The evidence showed that the deceased had been drinking heavily of late.

On the 15th inst. one of his customers went to take a job to him, and upon entering the deceased's bed-room he found him lying dead on his bed with only his shirt on.

The deceased, it appeared, had not been seen about for several days. Dr. Hutchinson, of Great Eastern-street, stated that death was due to apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Jane Mallinson, 57, of 36, Bolton-street, Kennington Park, was last week admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital suffering from injuries received at Ramsgate, where she fell down on the shore and struck her side on a large stone. Several of her ribs were found fractured.

At West London Police Court, Henry Smith, charged with stealing fowls at Lancaster-road, Notting Hill, and who was smartly captured by a constable, was sentenced to three months' hard labour, he having just undergone a similar sentence for the same class of offence.

Charged on remand at Westminster Police Court with using the King's Arms public-house, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, as a betting-house, Arthur Waller, fishmonger, of Limerston-street, Chelsea, was fined £20. A summons against William Charles Clayton, manager of the house, was dismissed.

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The Prince of Wales and a distinguished party arrived at Aylesbury by special train on Saturday, on a visit to Baron Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor. The prince was loudly cheered by a large crowd.

KILLED BY A HANSOM CAB.

On Saturday, Charles Edwards, aged 6, whose parents live at 13, Samwick-street, Burton-crescent, while attempting to cross the street, was knocked down and run over by a hansom cab. He was picked up insensible and taken to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, where he died in about a quarter of an hour from shock and exhaustion consequent on his injuries.

DAMAGES FOR A FRACTURED LEG.

At the Durham Assizes on Saturday, a suit was tried in which Sarah G. Hall, daughter of a widow, claimed damages from the North-Eastern Railway Company for personal injuries sustained in the wreckage of an express train at Ryhope about eighteen months ago, in which the plaintiff sustained a compound fracture of the leg. The company admitted their liability, but said the damages claimed were excessive.—The jury awarded £1,050 damages.

A SON CHARGED WITH SHOOTING HIS FATHER.

At Leeds on Saturday afternoon, James Rhodes, of York, aged 17, was remanded on the charge of shooting his father, a horse-keeper. The prisoner, on going home the previous night, found that there had been a quarrel between his father and mother. Hot words passed between father and son, and the latter, it is alleged, fired a revolver at his father, severely wounding him in the left arm.

GAMBLING IN A TRAIN.

STRUGGLE WITH DTECTIVES.

Thomas Bolton, of 25, Polstead Street, Stepney, was charged at Bishopsgate Street on Saturday with gambling in a carriage on the Great Eastern Railway. On 18th inst. Detectives Campbell and Cross travelled from Newmarket in the same train as the prisoner and fifteen others, and saw gambling with dice upon a board, one which was a heap of gold and silver. A raid was made, and the dice-box was captured, but the dice-box, in which had been hastily stuffed a .45 nose on a Burmese bank, was thrown out of the window. The prisoner was captured with much trouble, but before the others could be arrested, the train started, and the officers were carried on to Tottenham in the same compartment as the gang, who, it is alleged, threatened to throw them out. At Tottenham the roughs in the train surrounded the police, and the gang escaped. The prisoner was using it, and lost it in making his way through the crowd in Dean's Yard. It was snatched off his chain.—Miss Brownlow, a young lady employed in the Post Office, gave evidence as to the purse found being her property. She was robust whilst standing in the crowd.—The prisoner was remanded, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of one who is said to be leader of the gang.

THE BRENNAN TORPEDO.

The Universal Press Agency says the statement that the Admiralty is entirely satisfied with the experiments with this torpedo is not entirely correct. It is found that, in spite of the enormous sum paid for the patent, the so-called controllable instrument of warfare is liable to serious eccentricities. Although it may be of some service for the defence of our creeks and harbours, naval experts pronounce it impracticable on board ship as an offensive weapon. In view of the amount of money spent, this should cause considerable criticism in Parliament when the naval estimates come to be considered.

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temporary disarray amongst his supporters, cannot cause it to perish, for the principle of the union is immortal." At a time when the temporary success of unscrupulous obstruction has somewhat damped the spirits of the Unionist party, it is specially needful to remind timid members of it, that they are fighting for a cause which is not to be ruined by a few temporary reverses in Parliament.

POSTMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS.

Mr. PICKERSGILL has not gained much by his attack in the House upon the POST-MASTER-GENERAL. Mr. RAIKES's vindication of his own conduct and his explanation of the true position of the employees of the Post Office commanded itself to the approbation of the House, and even to that of so unexpected a supporter as Mr. LABOUCHERE. As Mr. RAIKES very properly pointed out, a great difference exists between ordinary workmen and the servants of a great State department. The latter enjoy exceptional privileges and advantages, and in return for these the State has a right to bind them not to combine together to inflict inconvenience upon the public by sudden strike. Postmen enter the public service with a full knowledge of the regulations, and, having done that, they have no right to complain when compelled to comply with them. Nevertheless, Mr. RAIKES has consented to rescind the rule which prohibits meetings of the men. In doing that he goes, as we think, a very long way along the path of concession; and he has, of course, attached certain conditions to the exercise of that right. Discussion at any meeting of the men is to be limited to the special objects for which the meeting has been called; only those are directly interested may take part in it; and an official shorthand writer is to be present. There is, however, yet one more condition which is of considerable importance. Outsiders are to be excluded altogether. That is to say, that no agitator, whether he be salaried or not (and the trade is not badly paid nowadays), will be able to bring his unwholesome influence to bear upon meetings of the employés of the Post Office. This is entirely as it should be, and the regulation has extorted the praise of even Mr. LABOUCHERE himself. The Postmen's Union, which has now collapsed, made the mistake of employing a paid secretary, and the men placed themselves in that person's hands with results disastrous to so many of them. Now, however, that they have learnt a severe lesson, they may, we doubt not, be trusted to do their duty by the public for the future.

BRADLAUGH versus HYNDMAN.

A rather remarkable discussion took place on Wednesday between Mr. HYNDMAN, of the Social Democratic Federation, on the one side, and Mr. BRADLAUGH on the other, upon the merits and demerits of the eight hours' question. Mr. HYNDMAN desires to see "the enactment by law of eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week, as the maximum amount of work for adults." Mr. BRADLAUGH, as every one knows, is opposed to an Eight Hours' Act. He holds that such legislation would be "fatal to many large industries in this country;" and, while desiring to see the wage-earners working the smallest number of hours per day consistent with the profitable conduct of their industry, he would wish that the question of hours of labour should be settled by "conciliatory conference" between employers and employed. Our readers will not need to be reminded that we have consistently opposed the visionary and unpractical scheme which is regarded by Mr. HYNDMAN and his Socialist friends as an infallible patent medicine for the cure of all the ills from which the working classes suffer. It is encouraging to be supported in that opinion by a man like Mr. BRADLAUGH, whose zeal for the welfare of the working man has been proved by long years, not spent in frothy declamation, but in hard work. On this occasion Mr. BRADLAUGH abundantly proved the point of his proposition that an Eight Hours' Act would be fatal to certain industries. Taking the case of the textile trades, Mr. BRADLAUGH showed that in the five years ending 1889 the capital invested in factories in Oldham, mostly by workmen and small middle-class men, did not average more than 3*½* per cent. profit. Now, in these industries the reduction asked for would amount to eight hours and a half per week. Taking those considerations together, does it not seem more than probable that the reduction of work would swallow up the 3*½* per cent. profit? In that case the factories would be closed and the hands would lose their employment. This, of course, is only a single instance. If space permitted, it would be highly interesting to contrast Mr. BRADLAUGH's practical tests in the shape of facts and figures with the vague sentimental generalities of Mr. HYNDMAN.

The foundation-stone of a new theatre for Ipswich was laid on Thursday by Mr. Edward Terry and Mrs. Keeley, Lord Gwydir, the high steward presiding. The theatre is to be built by Mr. E. Grimwood, from plans by Mr. Walter Endean, and is to be called the Lyceum. Mrs. Keeley's appearance evoked much interest and enthusiasm. Ipswich being her birthplace and the scene of her first appearance.

THE WEEK'S DIVORCE CASES.

THE DUNLO SUIT.

DUNLO v. DUNLO AND WERTHEIMER.—The suit was that of Lord Dunlo, son of the Earl of Clancarty, for a divorce by reason of the alleged adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, Mr. Isidore Wertheimer. Answers were filed denying the charge, and the respondent pleaded connivance of the adultery, if any. Sir C. Russell, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Arthur Russell appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the respondents; and Mr. C. F. Gill for the co-respondent. At a quarter past ten tea Lady Dunlo, accompanied by a lady friend, came into court, and occupied a seat at the solicitors' table. Lord Dunlo shortly afterwards put in an appearance, and sat near his counsel, Sir C. Russell. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the court was crowded to excess. Sir C. Russell, in opening the case for the petitioner, said Lord Dunlo attained his majority at the end of December, 1889. The respondent was his senior in point of age, and very much his senior in point of experience in the world. She had been described as a lady of considerable attractions, and also of considerable talent, and she had for some time pursued the calling of singer at various theatres or music halls. The acquaintance between the petitioner and the respondent began some time about May of 1889, at the Corinthian Club and places of that kind, and they speedily became intimate. The lady at that time was living at 63, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, at which place the petitioner occasionally passed the night, or a very considerable portion of the night. He married the respondent last July, and sailed for Australia a few days afterwards, the respondent preferring not to accompany him. Wertheimer almost immediately resumed intimate relations with the respondent which had existed between them before the marriage. Lord Dunlo was undoubtedly enamoured of his wife, and knew only too well of her previous history as she chose to tell him. She parted from her with great grief, and during the voyage to Australia wrote him many affectionate letters. From the end of July Lord Dunlo's friends had the respondent and co-respondent watched. In December Lord Dunlo was advised to petition for divorce, but at first refused. The petition was filed last March. The respondent, continued Sir Charles, in her answer to the petition, said that after marriage she cohabited for a few days at the Hotel Victoria, and then her husband left her without making any provision for her, and had not resumed cohabitation.—Mr. Lockwood, interposing, said the defence would be an absolute denial of all the charges.

Lord DUNLO IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Lord Dunlo, examined by Mr. Inderwick, said he was the petitioner, and the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty. He came of age in December, 1889. He was in London at the time, and became acquainted with the respondent, who was then living in Avenue-road, St. John's Wood. He visited her there. He married her on the 10th of July that year, at the registry office. His father had previously arranged that he should go to Australia. Two days after the marriage he and his wife went to the Victoria. His father had seen the account of his marriage before he spoke to him on the subject. He and Mr. Robinson sailed for Australia on the 19th of July. His father had said he ought to go for a trip round the world, as he had given up his profession. He believed the respondent earned about £1,500 per annum by her profession. He certainly intended to live with the respondent on his return to England, and he told her that was his intention.—As this point Mr. Inderwick read extracts from the letters by the respondent to the petitioner, in all of which she expressed great grief at his departure and great affection for him. Letters also were read from the petitioner, sent from Gibraltar, expressing his strong affection for his "darling wife." One of the letters "thanked God they were married, and that nobody could part them." He also asked for letters to be sent to him in Australia, and communicating the fact that the sea passage up to the date of the letter had been a very jolly one." In some of the letters, also read by Mr. Inderwick—answers written by the respondent to the petitioner—the writer made several references to having seen that fact to you? I cannot say.—Did you tell your wife that the paper you had seen stated that she had had three children, and that if she was left alone that she would soon have another? No.—Did you make the acquaintance of Mr. G. Lewis on the 17th of December, 1889? No, I did not.—You got papers afterwards respecting this suit? Yes.—It was our father, then, that gave instructions for the commencement of this suit? Yes.—You never gave any instructions for the commencement of the suit? No, none.

He DID NOT BELIEVE THE CHARGES AGAINST HIS WIFE.

—Did you believe the charges made against your wife? No, I did not.—In reply to further questions, the petitioner said after the suit was instituted he received papers and read them. He did not believe the charges were true, but he signed the affidavit in which the charges were set. He signed the petition when he did because he had to leave for Australia. He signed the affidavit, after he had signed it, under seal to Mr. Edmonson. He could not recollect who suggested such a decree. —I believe your father sent you away because he thought you would not love me when you came back; but you will, Freddy, won't you, darling? A late letter from the petitioner to the respondent was read. It stated that the writer had written to the governor, and told him he must make arrangements for them on his coming home, and asking her where she would like to live; and another, referring to an engagement at Christmas, told her not to think of pantomime, as he was coming home, and then off the stage you go. In another he said, "Whatever people say about me do not believe them."

I LOVE YOU DARLIE,

and wish people would leave other people's business alone." After receiving a letter from his friend with reference to the conduct of his wife and Wertheimer, Lord Dunlo wrote to her that his father said if he filed a petition that his little doubt he would get a decree. He said he did not believe a word of it, but thought she must have been about to much with Wertheimer. He loved her with all his heart and soul. Referring to a suggestion that she had been too familiar with Wertheimer, she said it was utter falsehood. What people were saying about her and him. Wertheimer was the last person with whom she was likely to commit herself, for she had never loved him to start with. She had never been alone with him for two minutes except in a cab. She loved him (petitioner) better than any one, however badly he treated her. She hoped he had been as true to her as she had been to him.—Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood: He was first introduced to the respondent by Lord Albert Osborne at dinner at the Hotel Bristol, in 1889, at the end of April. At that time he met the respondent and her sister's husband, Mr. Seymour. After that he met the respondent pretty often, about a dozen times in four months.—Mr. Lockwood: And you dined at Avenue-road? Yes, once.—Did you not know that Mr. Wertheimer was a friend of Miss Bilton? Not at that time. I knew afterwards that he was pestering her with attentions.—And that he had offered to marry her? Yes.—When was this? About the end of the month of June, 1889.—Do you recollect writing a letter to Miss Bilton at that time telling her that your friends were advising you not to marry her? No, I do not.—But they were so advising you? Yes.—And after that you followed to Brighton and told Miss Bilton your father would give his consent to the marriage? No, I did not, as I knew he would not consent.—In reply to further questions, the petitioner said at the time he spoke of the respondent was playing at the Alhambra Music Hall.

WESTON AND LADY DUNLO.

He knew nothing about Weston until he

had heard his name mentioned in connection with some conspiracy case.—Mr. Lockwood: Did not Miss Bilton inform you of her former connection with Weston? No, she did not.—Didn't you know from Miss Bilton before you left England of her connection with Weston? I knew there was a friendship, but nothing more. I know that in the letter I wrote to Miss Bilton before I left I meant to convey that people would talk if they saw her walking about with a forger and one of the criminal class.—Did you not offer to take Miss Bilton round the world with you, and tell her that your father had taken passages for you and her? I told her that my father had taken passage for myself and Mr. Robinson.—Do you recollect her asking who was to look after her when you left? No, I don't. I did not give her money after the marriage. She paid the expenses. I paid the bill at the Victoria Hotel. I knew her means and the amounts she received from her profession.—And she has done nothing to forfeit your regard, and you have heard nothing except that which had been conveyed to you by Messrs. Lewis and Mr. Robinson? That is so.—Did you go away without making any provision for your wife, and without making any inquiry as to her means? I thought she would have an income of about £1,000 a year.—What told you that? I can't say.—You might have seen it in the newspapers? I cannot say.—Of some of your passing friends might have told you? Possibly, I cannot say.

The lady at that time was living at 63, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, at which place the petitioner occasionally passed the night, or a very considerable portion of the night.

He married the respondent last July, and sailed for Australia a few days afterwards, the respondent preferring not to accompany him.

Wertheimer almost immediately resumed intimate relations with the respondent which had existed between them before the marriage. Lord Dunlo was undoubtedly enamoured of his wife, and knew only too well of her previous history as she chose to tell him. She parted from her with great grief, and during the voyage to Australia wrote him many affectionate letters. From the end of July Lord Dunlo's friends had the respondent and co-respondent watched. In December Lord Dunlo was advised to petition for divorce, but at first refused. The petition was filed last March. The respondent, continued Sir Charles, in her answer to the petition, said that after marriage she cohabited for a few days at the Hotel Victoria, and then her husband left her without making any provision for her, and had not resumed cohabitation.—Mr. Lockwood, interposing, said the defence would be an absolute denial of all the charges.

Lord DUNLO IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Lord Dunlo, examined by Mr. Inderwick, said he was the petitioner, and the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty. He came of age in December, 1889. He was in London at the time, and became acquainted with the respondent, who was then living in Avenue-road, St. John's Wood. He visited her there. He married her on the 10th of July that year, at the registry office. His father had previously arranged that he should go to Australia. Two days after the marriage he and his wife went to the Victoria. His father had seen the account of his marriage before he spoke to him on the subject. He and Mr. Robinson sailed for Australia on the 19th of July. His father had said he ought to go for a trip round the world, as he had given up his profession. He believed the respondent earned about £1,500 per annum by her profession. He certainly intended to live with the respondent on his return to England, and he told her that was his intention.—As this point Mr. Inderwick read extracts from the letters by the respondent to the petitioner, in all of which she expressed great grief at his departure and great affection for him. Letters also were read from the petitioner, sent from Gibraltar, expressing his strong affection for his "darling wife." One of the letters "thanked God they were married, and that nobody could part them." He also asked for letters to be sent to him in Australia, and communicating the fact that the sea passage up to the date of the letter had been a very jolly one." In some of the letters, also read by Mr. Inderwick—answers written by the respondent to the petitioner—the writer made several references to having seen that fact to you? I cannot say.—Did you tell your wife that the paper you had seen stated that she had had three children, and that if she was left alone that she would soon have another? No.—Did you make the acquaintance of Mr. G. Lewis on the 17th of December, 1889? No, I did not.—You got papers afterwards respecting this suit? Yes.—It was our father, then, that gave instructions for the commencement of this suit? Yes.—You never gave any instructions for the commencement of the suit? No, none.

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LAST WEEK'S LAW INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

BALLS V. REECE.—The plaintiff, in her statement of claim, said that she was a widow, who resided at Buenos Ayres, Margate, and the defendant was a book-maker at Ashford. On March 29th, 1889, the defendant entered into and signed an agreement to pay her £2 a week and £200 in consideration of his breach of promise to marry her, he agreeing to deposit shares with her to ensure the carrying out of the agreement. On March 27th, 1889, he deposited the shares, and on the 12th of April, 1889, he paid the plaintiff £100, and on the 17th of that month he paid her another £100. He, however, in breach of the agreement, neglected to pay the plaintiff the remaining £200 which she was entitled to. Another item of claim was this. The plaintiff alleged that, in consideration of her having received the defendant in February, 1887, into her house, having attended upon him, procured him medical assistance, and incurred expenses for him, the defendant promised to put on for her, and did put on, £10 upon Oberon for the Lincolnshire Hounds, and in March, 1887, the said horse won, and the plaintiff thereupon became entitled to receive from the defendant £26. He did, in fact, pay her by instalments £200 less £6, leaving a balance of £100 less £6 due. The defendant by his pleading traversed most of these allegations. He denied the promise of marriage, and said that therefore there was no consideration for the agreement. He also said that when he signed the agreement he was of unsound mind, and was suffering from the effects of intoxication. There was likewise a counter-claim for money paid for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff said that she quarrelled with the defendant on some occasions. She quarrelled with him because he received letters from a lady. She was jealous of him. She understood that he was 65, not 68. The lady was Mrs. Moss, of Canterbury. The defendant was frequently the worse for drink on big race days, but he did not drink so much for the last three years. In cross-examination, plaintiff denied that when she went to Burleigh-street in April, 1888, to see the defendant, and returned to Wellington-street, she said to Ridgwell, her servant, "I never got a farthing out of the old devil to-day; he was sober." She frequently saw the defendant drunk, but she never said to Ridgwell upon one of those occasions, "Look at the ugly old devil; fancy being in bed with him." Six weeks or two months before he signed the paper she got some goods from Howell and James on the defendant's account. He went with her himself. The amount was £21 odd. He did that to make up a quarrel. He said that the lady from Canterbury had had £20 worth of goods.

PLAINTIFF WAS ANGRY.—The defendant said that he would make her a present also. Just when the solicitor wrote to him, he also made her a present, but that was in fulfilment of a promise made in September before. It was a silk dress; it was the defendant who ordered the wedding ring; it was to be home on the Saturday in June when they were to be married at the registrar's office in Henrietta-street, and she was to live in a house at Ashford that he had built for her. He told her he had given notice at the registrar's office, but she never went there herself. The arrangement for the marriage on the Saturday in June was made when the ring was ordered. On the Saturday witness, her children, and Mrs. Jacobs were waiting in Burleigh-street for the defendant to come for the marriage. She wrote to him at other places than his residence, because he was afraid of his children interfering in his affairs. He had broken his promise to marry her once or twice before. He had not bought a ring for those occasions. She never told him that her wedding ring was worn out, and it was not on that account that he bought her a new one. After June, 1888, when the defendant failed to marry her, there were other arrangements for marriage. They were to be married in February or March, 1889, but there was another lady then. He offered to settle £2,000 upon witness, but she refused it. This was when he first offered her marriage. She said that his children should never say that she married him for his money. She knew that he was a man of wealth; everybody knew it. He got his money by bookmaking. When the defendant came to her house in Burleigh-street in 1887 he was not intoxicated, but he had been drinking, and the doctor said he was suffering from the effects of drink. The defendant came to her house on Monday, and left on Friday. He asked that a bill should be made out, and it was in respect of that account that he put £10 on Oberon. She did not know with whom he put it on. She never borrowed money of him, but he often borrowed £5 or £10 of her when he was short. She had no document that would show this.

Examiners.—**THE SLIGHTEST IMPROPRIETY** between her and Mr. Reece. He always behaved to her like a gentleman. No defence as to insanity or drunkenness was suggested until the pleader put in on the pleadings. He fell down outside her house, and was put to bed. In the course of the night blood came from his ears, and then his mind became affected.—Mr. George S. Bond said that he was managing clerk to Messrs. John Button and Co., and had been so for ten years. He conducted the matters of Mrs. Balls. He wrote the letter claiming damages for breach of promise of marriage. On the 20th of March he was sent for to the plaintiff's house in Burleigh-street, and there found Mr. Reece. He had never seen him before. He said, "You have been writing letters to me," and added, "I want to settle the matter." He said that he wanted to make some provision for Mrs. Barton (the name under which the plaintiff traded), and he would give her £500. He said that he could not do it at once; that it must depend on how his money came in racing matters. He himself fixed the dates when he would pay the instalments. Witness asked him what security he could give, and he mentioned some shares in Howell and James. He also said that he would give for the plaintiff to the extent of £2 a week for the rest of her life. He said a first. Witness then wrote out the document, and the defendant signed it. From the first to the last there was not the slightest trace of insanity or drunkenness about him. He once offered her a pair of ear-rings. She refused to accept them, and he asked her not to say anything to Mrs. De Ricci. On another occasion he came to her in the way she had just described. She was present in 1889 when Mr. De Ricci came into the room, when Mrs. De Ricci had the baby, and struck her violently on the breast.—Mr. Newton: Who was the gentleman?—Constable: Lieutenant Chester. Mrs. Langtry was inside, and she got out, too. The prisoner: The gentleman drove from the theatre.—Mr. Newton: No doubt a gentleman would not take the reins out of the hands of his coachman unless there was a cause for it. In whose employment was he?—Prisoner: Mrs. Langtry's.—Mr. Newton: 10s., or ten days.

He Came into Her Room and got into her bed. He was in his night-dress. She attempted to cry out, but he put his hand over her mouth. He once offered her a pair of ear-rings. She refused to accept them, and he asked her not to say anything to Mrs. De Ricci. On another occasion he came to her in the way she had just described. She was present in 1889 when Mr. De Ricci came into the room, when Mrs. De Ricci had the baby, and struck her violently on the breast.—Witness spoke to Mr. De Ricci about it, saying his conduct was outrageous. Mr. De Ricci had a fearful temper; he was very passionate. At North Devon he gave Mrs. De Ricci a blow on the head. She cried very much. Witness's and the other servants' attention was attracted to the conduct of Mr. De Ricci and Alice Vincent. Witness knew of Alice Vincent frequently going late at night to Mr. De Ricci's room and staying there two or three hours. The door of Mr. De Ricci's room could not be opened from the outside only from the inside. This concluded the evidence for the petitioner.—The jury found that Mr. De Ricci had been guilty of cruelty and adultery, but negatived the charges against the petitioner.—His lordship dismissed the husband's suit.

him in a lunatic asylum, where he still was. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE DIVORCED—REMARKABLE SUIT.

De Ricci v. De Ricci—De Ricci v. De Ricci, LANCASTER, AND TRAVERSE.—These were consolidated suits. In the first the wife sought a divorce by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. James Newman De Ricci, formerly chief justice of the Bahamas. He answered, denying the charge, and in a cross-suit the wife petitioned to have her marriage dissolved by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband.—Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., who appeared for the husband, said he would not contest the first suit, after a consultation with his client.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., then opened the case on behalf of the wife, Mrs. Aileen Emma Cowell-Rogers, who, in her evidence, deposed that she was married to her husband on the 25th April, 1882, at Leckhampton parish church. There were two children. Her husband had no occupation. There was a marriage settlement, to which each of them contributed. His father and mother lived at Dowdeswell Court, near Cheltenham. He behaved with cruelty towards her. On one occasion he knocked her against a stone pillar and injured her head. Later on he gave a violent blow to his daughter, and on a third occasion he told her that she was suffering from cancer, and that she would not live three months. Subsequently he flung her across the room, and she fell into a chair. He had given way to intemperate habits. In August, 1888, she went to Winchcombe. Up to that time she had never spoken to the Rev. Mr. Northcote, the curate. There never had been any impropriety of conduct between them.—The depositions of Arthur Grey, now in America, were read, from which it appeared that in October, 1888, he was with Mr. Cowell-Rogers at Cheltenham, that they went to the theatre together, visited several public-houses, and ultimately went to a house of bad repute.—The Rev. Charles Bayard Northcote, the co-respondent, said he was a clergyman of the Church of England, and was now private chaplain to Lord De Ros. From January, 1887, to February, 1889, he was curate of the parish of Winchcombe. He was aware of the charge of adultery against him.—Mr. Middleton: Is there a word of truth in that charge?—Witness: Not one word.—Sir James Hannan briefly directed the jury, who found for Mrs. Cowell-Rogers.—The husband's petition was dismissed, with costs, and the wife was granted a decree nisi, with costs. Upon application, the question of the custody of the children stood over, it being stated that the boy would be entitled to considerable property.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

The conduct of the respondent was of an extraordinary character, and remarkable for a man of education and gentlemanly feeling. He used most filthy language towards his wife and impeded her from using it. He used to have bursts of temper, and she led a most unhappy life with him. He accused her of trying to poison him and her children, and he was guilty of personal violence towards her. His conduct was so intolerable that she was obliged to separate from him, and some time ago there were one or two applications to Mr. Justice Butt for the custody of the children pending suit.

THE PETITIONER'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Helene de Ricci, said she was now living with her parents at Norwood. She was married to the respondent on the 3rd of August, 1880. There were five children of the marriage. On many occasions she had reason to complain of her husband's personal violence. Two months after their marriage he made accusations against her, and these accusations became more frequent as time went on. He accused her of trying to poison him and of immorality with various persons—mostly with the servants and gardeners. He covered up the window that looked into the mews, as he said the witness made signs to the men there. They were in Paris in 1888, and there he charged her with having various men in her room. In addition to that, he made a charge against her as regarded her own father, and he would not allow her to go and see her father for some time. He made a similar charge against her with regard to his own father. On one occasion she was in the library with his father when he came in and sent her off.

HE WAS VERY ANGRY.—Her father-in-law used to kiss her in the early part of her married life, but latterly he did not, as he was very distant. On speaking to her husband about it, he said it was her own fault. In 1888 they were at Meadow Bank, Twickenham, and one night while there her husband came home late, and on her opening her bedroom door he kicked her. On another occasion he had pulled her ear. When she put up her hand to shield her and showed it full of blood, she thought he was much ashamed of himself. They went to live at Cornwall Gardens in the beginning of 1888. He there threw her down on one occasion in the dining-room. He was in the habit of using violent language towards her in the presence of her children. About the end of May, 1889, she remembered his coming in in the middle of the night when she had her little girl Alice in her bed-room asleep. He did not sleep in the same room as she then, but that night he came into her room purposely, and

ACCUSED HER OF IMPROPER CONDUCT, with a footman in the house. On one occasion at Cornwall Gardens he struck her in the face and beat her violently with his fist. There were many occasions on which he struck her, the last being on December 9th. The servants were being constantly dismissed. On dismissing them he gave them a month's wages. She did the best she could to prevent them being discharged, as it was disagreeable to her, the continual change of servants. She could never make out the reason why there were so many changes.

Mark Brattick said in August last he was in the employment of Mrs. De Ricci at Southbourne, near Bournemouth. Mr. De Ricci stayed there about six weeks. It was witness's business to look after the garden and the horse and trap. The garden was in front of the house, and the stable was to the left. Alice Vincent was the name of the cook. His attention was attracted to the condition of the hay and straw in the stable. It appeared as if some people had been lying there. He noticed it more than once. He recollects one Sunday morning seeing Alice Vincent going from the house to the stable. Witness was on the lawn, and on her opening the door he saw that Mr. De Ricci was there. They kissed each other, and they closed the door. Witness went into the house, and coming out again shortly afterwards he found that the stable door was locked. He went back to the house, and on coming out again he saw the cook coming to the house from the direction of the stable. While they were in the stable he looked through the window. They were on the straw.—Eliza Calman said she entered the service of Mr. De Ricci as nurse in November, 1886. She was still in her service. Mrs. De Ricci was in Paris in 1887. Witness was then living at Meadow Bank. Mr. De Ricci was also there, and on one occasion when she was fast asleep

Bow-street.

ANNNOYED BY A BANJO.—Two boys, named Henry Kirby and John Moody, were charged with causing an annoyance by playing a banjo and singing in Cannon-row, Westminster.—Mr. Edward Black, the prosecutor, a statist and writer, occupying rooms in Palace Chambers, said that on Friday night, about 2.40, he was engaged in some very abstruse calculations, when he was considerably annoyed by the prisoners, who were playing a banjo and singing underneath his windows. Witness sent his servant out to request them to move away, but they refused to do so, and commenced another song. Witness then went out himself and called a constable and gave them into custody. The witness said he did not wish to press for the conviction, as he believed the prisoners were not so much to blame as two men who were with them, and seemed to be inciting them to go on in their singing and playing, but who ran away when the constable came.

Mr. Vaughan said there was no reason at all why music should not be played in the street at reasonable times, but not when it caused annoyance to people who were unable to pursue their avocations in consequence.

The prisoners were liable to a fine of £10, or a month, but having regard to what the prosecutor had said, though he certainly could not discharge the prisoners, he would give a small penalty of 2s. 6d. or four days.

Marlborough-street.

MRS. LANGTRY'S COACHMAN.—David Davis, a coachman of Pavilion-road, Chelsea, was charged with being drunk whilst in charge of a horse and brougham in Piccadilly shortly before twelve o'clock on Friday night.—Constable 203 C. said that the prisoner was so very intoxicated that a gentleman left the brougham, mounted the box, and told him he would not let him drive him any further. The prisoner was very violent when on the way to the police station, and threatened to throw him (the constable) on his back, and assistance had to be procured in order to get him inside.—Davis denied being drunk, and said that the gentleman pushed him off the box.—Mr. Newton: Who was the gentleman?—Constable: Lieutenant Chester. Mrs. Langtry was inside, and she got out, too. The prisoner: The gentleman drove from the theatre.—Mr. Newton: No doubt a gentleman would not take the reins out of the hands of his coachman unless there was a cause for it. In whose employment was he?—Prisoner: Mrs. Langtry's.—Mr. Newton: 10s., or ten days.

He Came into Her Room and got into her bed. He was in his night-dress. She attempted to cry out, but he put his hand over her mouth.

He once offered her a pair of ear-rings. She refused to accept them, and he asked her not to say anything to Mrs. De Ricci. On another occasion he came to her in the way she had just described. She was present in 1889 when Mr. De Ricci came into the room, when Mrs. De Ricci had the baby, and struck her violently on the breast.—Witness spoke to Mr. De Ricci about it, saying his conduct was outrageous. Mr. De Ricci had a fearful temper; he was very passionate. At North Devon he gave Mrs. De Ricci a blow on the head. She cried very much. Witness's and the other servants' attention was attracted to the conduct of Mr. De Ricci and Alice Vincent. Witness knew of Alice Vincent frequently going late at night to Mr. De Ricci's room and staying there two or three hours. The door of Mr. De Ricci's room could not be opened from the outside only from the inside. This concluded the evidence for the petitioner.—The jury found that Mr. De Ricci had been guilty of cruelty and adultery, but negatived the charges against the petitioner.—His lordship dismissed the husband's suit.

and granted the petition a decree nisi, with costs, and the custody of the children.

A CLERICAL CO-RESPONDENT

COWELL-ROGERS V. COXWELL-ROGERS AND NORTHCOTE—COXWELL-ROGERS V. COXWELL-ROGERS.—These suits were consolidated by order of the court. In the first the husband sought a divorce by reason of the alleged adultery of his wife with the Rev. Charles Bayard Northcote, formerly chief justice of the Bahamas. He answered, denying the charge, and in a cross-suit the wife petitioned to have her marriage dissolved by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband.—Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., who appeared for the husband, said he would not contest the first suit, after a consultation with his client.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., then opened the case on behalf of the wife, Mrs. Aileen Emma Cowell-Rogers, who, in her evidence, deposed that she was married to her husband on the 25th April, 1882, at Leckhampton parish church. There were two children. Her husband had no occupation. There was a marriage settlement, to which each of them contributed. His father and mother lived at Dowdeswell Court, near Cheltenham. He behaved with cruelty towards her. On one occasion he knocked her against a stone pillar and injured her head. Later on he gave a violent blow to his daughter, and on a third occasion he told her that she was suffering from cancer, and that she would not live three months. Subsequently he flung her across the room, and she fell into a chair. He had given way to intemperate habits. In August, 1888, she went to Winchcombe. Up to that time she had never spoken to the Rev. Mr. Northcote, the curate. There never had been any impropriety of conduct between them.—The depositions of Arthur Grey, now in America, were read, from which it appeared that in October, 1888, he was with Mr. Cowell-Rogers at Cheltenham, that they went to the theatre together, visited several public-houses, and ultimately went to a house of bad repute.—The Rev. Charles Bayard Northcote, the co-respondent, said he was a clergyman of the Church of England, and was now private chaplain to Lord De Ros. From January, 1887, to February, 1889, he was curate of the parish of Winchcombe. He was aware of the charge of adultery against him.—Mr. Middleton: Is there a word of truth in that charge?—Witness: Not one word.—Sir James Hannan briefly directed the jury, who found for Mrs. Cowell-Rogers.—The husband's petition was dismissed, with costs, and the wife was granted a decree nisi, with costs. Upon application, the question of the custody of the children stood over, it being stated that the boy would be entitled to considerable property.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

THE SETTLED LAND BILL.
This bill passed through committee, and the Custom Consolidation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

THE LOCAL TAXATION PROPOSALS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that in England the amount set free by the abandonment of the Licensing Clauses would go to the county councils, accompanied by an intimation that possibly new charges might be put upon them in reference to intermediate technical, and agricultural education. As regarded the £50,000 which fell to Scotland, it was proposed that the amount set free should go to the county councils. In the case of Ireland, it was proposed that of the £20,000 which fell to her share £20,000 should be utilised for the further promotion of intermediate education, and the remaining £40,000 should be devoted to assisting the Irish local authorities under the Labourers' Dwellings Act.

WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS.

The Housing of the Working Classes Bill as amended by the standing committee was considered, still further amended, and read a third time.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Bills for England, Scotland, and Ireland were read a second time. Mr. Goschen stated that the Government were desirous to look upon a quinquennial census with favour. The report of the Constabulary vote was proceeded with and gave rise to a prolonged debate.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill was read a second time and passed through its remaining stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

Mr. STANHOPE, replying to Mr. Graham and others, stated that the men of the Grenadier Guards who had been sentenced to imprisonment would remain in England, that a copy of the proceedings of the court martial would not be laid on the table, and that the reason why the men who had been selected for trial were fixed upon was that they were the senior soldiers of the several companies.

In committee of supply on the War Office vote, Mr. STANHOPE, replying to observations by Mr. Hambury as to insubordination among the Guards, declined, in the interest of the public service, to afford an opportunity of discussing the subject.—Colonel KENYON-SLANEY said he had no notion that an attack would have been made on the Brigade of Guards, and if he had known he would have been the first to repel it. Mr. Hambury in referring to the recent occurrence in the Brigade of Guards, had used certain language, which he considered was beside the fact, which was absolutely unauthorized, and came from an uninformed member of the House. (Cheers.) He said the feeling was that the officers of the Guards were not in touch with the men, as they ought to be, and as officers of other regiments were. (Sir George Campbell: "Hear, hear.") The hon. baronet had not lately served in the Guards, and he preferred the opinion of officers on foreign service who had been with the Guards to that of the hon. baronet, who was better known for his prolixity in debate than for his military knowledge. (Cheers and laughter.)—Mr. STANHOPE ventured to deplore any further discussion on the subject, which could lead to no useful result.—The vote was then agreed.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House went into committee on the Census Bill for England and Wales. An amendment was moved by Baron DIMSDALE, providing for a religious census.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said the Government intended to stand by the bill; but they left him members free to vote as they pleased. The amendment was rejected by 283 to 63. When progress was reported two clauses were held over for future consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

THE POST OFFICE AGITATION.

The Post Office vote was under discussion the whole day. Mr. PICKERSGILL moved the reduction of the Postmaster-general's salary by £100, and drew attention to the relation between the Postmaster-general and the subordinate officers of the service.—Mr. RAIKES said that the rule of 1866 had been swept away, and the now regulation he had framed provided that the men could meet when and where they liked. It would be impossible to administer the affairs of Government if that administration were liable to be disturbed by a combination of the men, and the Government could not permit the interference of outside trade unions in the relations between the State and its servants.—Replying subsequently to an assertion by Mr. CONYBEARE that there had been no intimidation, the right hon. gentleman said he was constantly receiving letters from men who had been intimidated, and, as far as he could judge, there must have been a largely-organised system of terrorism, to which the outbreak was mainly due. He had directed every application for re-instatement to be thoroughly investigated, and he would examine personally into all the circumstances.—Mr. Pickersgill's amendment was ultimately rejected by 105 to 111, and on the discussion on the vote being resumed, progress was reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Lord TEMPLE took the oath and subscribed to the roll, upon his accession to the title.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Lord HOUGHTON moved the second reading of the Public Libraries Act Amendment Bill, but Lord MEATH objected that under one clause any land which had been left as an open space for ever might be used to build a library upon.—Lord HOUGHTON said he would accept an amendment in committee.—The bill was read a second time.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On the motion of Lord MACNAUGHTEN, the Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time. Lord MACNAUGHTEN moved that it go to a committee of the whole House, but the Earl of CAMERDON moved an amendment in favour of the Law Committee, which was carried by forty-two to twenty-two.

MARRIAGES IN MALTA.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY asked whether, in the regulations proposed to be made under an ordinance to be submitted to the Council of Government in Malta to regulate the civil effect of marriages celebrated heretofore, or to be celebrated in the future in the island, any other point, in consequence, be invalidated.—Lord KUHNSEN said the ordinance referred to by the archbishop had only been sent over to the Government, and it was undecided by constitutional law, and the Government were undoubtedly right in choosing the alternative that gave greater power to Parliament. He hoped the present proceedings would always be adhered to.—After some further remarks from Sir H. Davey and Sir George Baden-Powell, Mr. Bradlaugh supported the Government, because he wanted to limit the power of the Crown.—Mr. BAUMANN, Mr. Phillips, Sir J. Kennaway, Dr. Clark, Mr. E. Beckett, Sir L. Pelly, and Mr. Bryer continued the discussion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the settlement include the reinstatement of the girl over whom the dispute arose, and a revision of the rules.

number of distraints for tithe rent charge which had been levied in English counties during the last three years.—Lord SALISBURY, in reply, said he could not undertake to reintroduce the Tithe Bill, subject to the production of statistics, and pointed out the difficulty there would be in obtaining such returns within the limited time at the disposal of the Government.—The House adjourned at 6.40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

COURSE OF BUSINESS.
Mr. SMITH informed Mr. Phillips that when the Local Taxation and Police Bills were practically disposed of, the Government intended to take up the Post Office estimates, following with the Scottish Education vote, and other Scotch estimates.—Mr. W. H. SMITH, replying to Mr. Gladstone, said he hoped the Anglo-German Agreement Bill would be disposed of to-night.—The plaintiff, a solicitor, sought to recover £200 a year, from Messrs. Moore and Co., commission agents, under the following circumstances: Mr. Fowler is a solicitor at Fleetwood, and he made a bet with the defendants, through a Mr. Wilson, on the Derby. The betting was £60 to 20, and plaintiff won £600. When the bet was made a printed voucher was sent, stating that 1 per cent. would be deducted for commission; but when a settlement was made 5 per cent. was deducted, and he now sued for the difference. The voucher was put in by the defendants in cross-examination, and the plaintiff said it had been altered, the 1 being substituted by 5. He was printed on the voucher, but had been altered in ink by putting in 5.—His honour failed to see that any contract existed between the parties, and nonsuited the plaintiff, with costs.

ACTION AGAINST BETTING AGENTS.

The case of *Fowler v. Moore and Co.* was tried before Judge Bayley at the Westminster County Court on Thursday.—The plaintiff, a solicitor, sought to recover £200 a year, from Messrs. Moore and Co., commission agents, under the following circumstances: Mr. Fowler is a solicitor at Fleetwood, and he made a bet with the defendants, through a Mr. Wilson, on the Derby. The betting was £60 to 20, and plaintiff won £600. When the bet was made a printed voucher

STARTLING DISCOVERY AT BOURNEMOUTH.

A startling discovery was made on Wednesday night at Bournemouth, Bournemouth. Some ladies who were looking over an empty house were shocked at finding in the coal hole a young woman in an emaciated and almost naked condition. The woman, who said her name was Mary Colman, stated she crept into the outhouse on the 13th inst. She was taken suddenly ill, and had remained there helpless and without food for five days and five nights. She had taken off her chemise to make a pillow, and her only other garment was an Inverness cloak. The woman is in a critical condition.

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RETURN OF MR. WILSON BARRETT AND MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN.

The City of New York landed at Liverpool, among other passengers, on Thursday, Miss Florence St. John. She expressed herself as much pleased with her first visit to the United States, and after a twelvemonth's engagement in London she looks forward to paying a second visit. Miss St. John looks well, though she has had a severe cold since leaving New York. Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake also landed.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S SHIPPING BILL.

A deputation of members of Parliament and others interested in Mr. Plimsoll's bill for the restriction of deck loading and the provision of water-tight bulkheads, waited on the First Lord of the Treasury, in his private room in the House of Commons, on Thursday, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the desirability of giving facilities for passing the measure into law before the close of the present session.

LOSS OF A VESSEL AND SIXTEEN HANDS.

Despatches received at Queenstown from Neyðorð, Iceland, state that the fishing schooner A. D. Strong arrived there on the 5th inst., and reported the loss of the American fishing schooner William Rice, and the drowning of her entire crew, numbering sixteen hands, while proceeding from Gloucester, Mass., to the Iceland halibut fishing grounds.

ALLEGED ARSON.

At Rugby Police Court, on Thursday, Joseph Collier, of New Bilton, Rugby, was charged with arson. The accused reported to the police that his house was on fire, and on going thither the officers found three distinct fires in different parts of the premises, the carpets, mats, &c., having been saturated with paraffin.—The accused was committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY SLANDER ACTION.

At Londonderry Assizes on Thursday, an extraordinary slander action was heard.

Robert Dallas, farm servant, claimed damages against his former employer, John Dickson, for accusing him of theft, in consequence of which Dallas is now undergoing four months' imprisonment. Dallas was brought up on his master's corpus, and was dressed in prison garb. After hearing the evidence the jury found for plaintiff, with £30 damages. Mr. Justice Murphy is stated to have telegraphed to the Lord-lieutenant for Dallas' release.

BREAKDOWN OF A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The Barham, cruiser, an improved vessel on the lines of the Barracouta, being fifty feet larger, went out for an eight hours' trial of her machinery in the Solent on Thursday, and repeated the breakdown she experienced last week. During the first five hours of her run she averaged seventeen and a half knots an hour, but in the sixth hour, just as she had passed Cowes, her boilers became so leaky that it was necessary to draw the fires and signal for assistance. It was then found that the boilers were too leaky to hold water. The ship was towed into harbour.

ATTACK ON A VIRGINIAN TOWN.

A party of armed men from McDowell, West Virginia, entered Pocahontas, and fired gun in the streets. The town sergeant quickly summoned a posse of men, and tried to arrest the invaders, but the latter fired on the sergeant, wounding several. After a short fight the officers succeeded in arresting two of the Germans had established themselves in the north as well as in the south of Central Africa, and there was great danger of our efforts being frustrated. As the result of the agreement the Government had covered within the sphere of influence all that part of the African continent in which British traders and missionaries had established themselves. The agreement had been the result of the most friendly negotiations with the German Government. The Government were now negotiating with France for a large delimitation which he hoped would be brought to a happy conclusion. We had doubled the influence of our coast line, and gained an enormous increase of area in the interior of Africa. We had also assumed the protectorate of Zanzibar, but we did not mean to exercise it in any exclusive way, and we deliberately preferred not to disturb the power of the Sultan.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the right hon. gentleman had divided his speech into two parts. It was said that the House was asked to give its assent to the cession of Heligoland. That was quite true in point of form, but that was only an affair of parochial legislation. As to the African portion of the agreement, he thought it his duty to give unqualified credit to Lord Salisbury for the spirit in which he had set out that agreement. (Hear, hear.) It had been a spirit of regard to the best interests of England without wishing to view those interests in a narrow or selfish manner. He regretted that the arrangement with Germany was concluded before arriving at a final understanding with France. This arose through the meeting of the arduous labours of Prime Minister and foreign Ministers. He did not think that combination would occur again. He believed the general effect of the African agreement would be beneficial to the parties concerned, but as to Heligoland, it was a question whether there was sufficient ground for the cession. He expressed satisfaction at the provisions made for the Heligolanders owing to become British subjects, if the persons doing so remained permanently British subjects. That being so, it was to him a very satisfactory declaration. He contended that the Bill introduced a constitutional change of great importance. Hitherto the power of ceding territory had rested with the Crown, but this bill submitted it for the sanction of Parliament. If the Government of the day previously had made a bad treaty the House of Commons could turn them out. By the time the bill was introduced that power would be given to the House of Lords. It was a question whether there was sufficient ground for the cession. He expressed satisfaction at the provisions made for the Heligolanders owing to become British subjects, if the persons doing so remained permanently British subjects. That being so, it was to him a very satisfactory declaration. He contended that the Bill introduced a constitutional change of great importance. Hitherto the power of ceding territory had rested with the Crown, but this bill submitted it for the sanction of Parliament. If the Government of the day previously had made a bad treaty the House of Commons could turn them out. By the time the bill was introduced that power would be given to the House of Lords. It was a question whether there was sufficient ground for the cession. He expressed satisfaction at the provisions made for the Heligolanders owing to become British subjects, if the persons doing so remained permanently British subjects. That being so, it was to him a very satisfactory declaration.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The London County Council met on Tuesday afternoon under the presidency of Alderman Haggis. The first business was the election of a chairman, in succession to Lord Rosebery.—Mr. Martineau expressed regret that they had now to bid farewell to Lord Rosebery, and proposed that Sir John Lubbock, M.P., vice-chairman, should be the new chairman of the council. Mr. T. G. Fardell, chairman of the committee, said that in electing Sir John Lubbock, the council would be well advised to consider the qualifications of plain German spirit. In reply to Mr. Lubbock, he said the blending system in hand itself to fraud, and enabled a mixture of cheap and dear spirit to be sold as dear spirit. Non-analysis of the House of Commons whiskies was submitted, as suggested at a previous meeting. It was understood the quantity furnished to the analyst was not sufficient for the purpose.—The committee adjourned till next session.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN-AIR BALLET.

A very pretty afroso ballet was produced in the grounds of the Crystal Palace on Wednesday night, under atmospheric conditions only too rare in a climate unfavourable to outdoor entertainments. The title is "The Witches' Haunt," and it is the invention of Mr. Oscar Barrett, with whom is associated in its production Madame Katti Lanner. The first tableau shows us a gipsy camp, with gipsy children making merry round the fire. Their dance is interrupted by a forest ranger and a woodman, who wish to arrest a young gipsy for poaching, but the ranger's daughter intercedes for him, and though the ranger punishes him, he decries the banishment of the tribe. The queen gipsy, however, tells the woodman, who is in love with the ranger's daughter, of the legend of the witches' haunt, that whoever at midnight shall chop a tree and without the sun's ray, will find the secret of the witches' haunt. The woodman uses his hatchet accordingly, and the spirits of the wood appear and endeavour to fascinate him, but fail. His reward for his resistance is that the ranger gives him his daughter, and presumably withdraws his order of banishment against the gipsies. There are some beautiful tableaux in the ballet, the scene is gipsy colouring, and there are some more attractive dances, in which Miss Annie Evans, Miss E. Black, Miss E. Edwards, Miss A. Macrow, and Miss J. Smiley won hearty recognition. The ball was a distinct success, and in the present fine weather should draw large crowds to the palace at night.

MESSRS. ALLEN'S FACTORY GIRLS.

A letter has been received, signed by Miss Clementina Black, Mr. John Burns, and Messrs. F. Allen and Sons, announcing that the dispute is now at an end to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Allen has met Mr. Burnside, Miss Black, and has also met deputations of the girls. The negotiations on both sides have been conducted moderately and reasonably, and have distinctly tended, not only to the removal of definite grievances, but to a better understanding and more cordial relations in the future. The terms of the settlement include the reinstatement of the girl over whom the dispute arose, and a revision of the rules.

THE INHABITANTS OF CHEESE.

M. Adametz has lately made some researches upon the microscopic organisms that inhabit cheese. From an examination of the cheese, he has (La Nature says) obtained the following result:—In each gramme of cheese, when fresh, from 90,000 to 140,000 microbes are found. This number increases with time. Thus, a cheese seventy-one days old contains 800,000 bacteria per gramme. The population of a soft cheese twenty-five days old and much denser than the preceding is 1,200,000, and that of a cheese forty-five days old is 2,000,000 microbes per gramme. But the population of a cheese is not everywhere distributed the same in it. The centre is but moderately inhabited with the defendants had previously applied for a license, which they had ultimately declined to take out, on the ground of the onerous nature of the conditions. During September of last year they were making quick-firing ammunition in wherries for the purpose of shooting game, and when they were discovered they were charged with illegal possession of firearms. They were fined £100, and the court remitted the fine.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Daniel Lloyd, Louther, of Cardiff, was charged at Cheltenham with assaulting Miss Annie Goodall, a young lady, and Josiah Hutton, a railway official, in a carriage on the Midland Railway on Monday.—Dr. Louther, brother of the prisoner, stated that for some time past his brother had been subject to great mental strain and worry and had shown signs of irritability. On the occasion of the assault he was going to London to see a solicitor, but witness believed that prisoner was not responsible for his actions.—Dr. Powell, who had examined prisoner, said he found him in an excited state owing to his mind was wandering and he had no clear perception of what he was doing. Both that morning and the day previous he appeared in a vacant state of mind, as if he was not fully aware of what he was doing, and his eyes were fixed on some object in the distance. He was then ordered the defendants to pay the mitigated penalty of £250.

GIVEN GRATIS.

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GIVEN GRATIS.

GIVEN GRAT

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Of every million people in the world 800 are blind.

The cost of running a train a mile is said to be 2s. 7d.

Vauxhall Park is now being furnished with seats.

A coloured man in Macon, Ga., claims to be 150 years old.

Lord Hartington completed on Wednesday his fifty-seventh year.

Of the handwavers in this country one in every seven is a woman.

A woman buried at New Madrid, Mo., a few days ago, weighed 730lb.

The Earl of Derby on Tuesday celebrated his 66th birthday.

Turin is the first Italian city which can boast of a library intended exclusively for women.

It was in Battersea Fields (now the park) that Lord Wellington fought a duel with the Earl of Winchilsea.

The Margate season is unsatisfactory—from the Margate tradesman's point of view. There is great falling off in the number of visitors.

Glasgow is flourishing; witness the addition of £250,000 to the credit of depositors in the savings banks within the year.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Brassey and the Hon. Sybil Capel, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Malden.

Mr. John Hurley has resigned the office of director of the St. John Ambulance Association, which he has held for seven years.

It has been decided to invite Lord Rosebery to preside over the annual conference of the North Wales Liberal Federation at Llandudno in October.

Mr. Stanley has arranged that his first public appearance in America shall be at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the 11th of November.

The Bishop of London has instituted the Very Rev. Frederick Edward Ridgeway, D.D., as the new vicarage of St. Peter, South Kensington.

Lord Wolseley will take over the command of the forces in Ireland on the 1st of October, in succession to General Prince Edward of Taaffe-Weimar.

The banquet to be given to Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien by the Irishmen of London has now been definitely fixed to take place at the Holborn Restaurant on the 6th proximo.

An British Alpine regiment has been surprised by snowstorms on the Col de Tende, on the French frontier, and has suffered considerably.

Rochdale has never allowed its present member to incur a shilling of expense, either at election times or during his visits in the intervals between elections.

Little Willie Bowner, a Sandwich child, overbalanced himself while sitting in a high chair, and struck his head on the floor. The poor child died a few hours later.

The death is announced of the Hon. James White, the well-known sportsman and member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Quite a chapter of accidents occurred at Charlotteburg races. Three gentlemen riders were thrown, among them being Mr. Tipper, an Englishman. The other two were German cavalry officers.

A fine silver bell has been presented by the Queen to be hung in the cathedral at Charkow in commemoration of the escape of the imperial family from death in the railway disaster in 1853.

The banker Gattone, in Rome, has claimed damages to the amount of 150,000fr. against the Frankfurter Zeitung and its correspondent, Herr Grunwald, who was expelled from Rome for his false accounts of Italian affairs.

A vigilance society for the protection of Armenian women is being organised under the auspices of several influential members of the Women's Suffrage League, with the object of improving the intolerable condition of the Christian women of Armenia.

Co-operation has not been entirely successful in Berlin. Thirty-five co-operative societies have been organised there for manufacturing purposes since 1863. Thirty of them wound up their affairs after an average existence of six years each. Five still exist.

While John Simpson, a coloured fellow of 19, was going into St. Louis on an excursion train, he accidentally trampled on the foot of a white man standing on the platform. The white man immediately drew a pistol and shot Simpson through the body. He then jumped from the train and escaped.

A tramp, whose intellectual calibre was far above his profession, was recently found at Bangor, Me. His only baggage was a small bag containing a collection of books, including "The Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau," the works of Balzac, Dumas, a copy of Shakespeare, and the Iliad.

An effort is being made to raise £250 for the purpose of erecting a Sunday school and recreation-room in the Ascension District, Victoria and Albert Docks. There is at present no place for social gatherings, lectures, or concerts, nor is there anything like adequate accommodation for the school children.

A Methodist church at Lowell, Mass., has decided to use water instead of wine in the communion service. One of the members who had been a drunkard, according to his own statement, and had twice returned to his old habits through the temptation placed in his way at the communion service, was the cause of the change.

Dr. Bell, the analyst to the Inland Revenue, does not find our public-houses to be as black as they are painted. He obtained fifty-one samples from the lowest public-houses of various towns, where working men obtained their supplies, and the result was "very satisfactory as regards the purity of the spirit."

A singular case of suicide occurred at Chatham the other morning. A girl 15 years of age, named Newman, went out with other girls for an outing, and some toys were stolen by some members of the party. Prosecution was threatened, and this preyed on the girl's mind. She was found dead, having taken a dose of carbolic acid.

A few weeks ago a cabman was hit by a tip-car in Shaftesbury Avenue, and in consequence had to have his right eye removed. He has not long been out of the hospital, and has just had to go back on account of his other eye, through which he cannot see, and it is feared he will have to lose that too. The poor man's wife is frantic.

The ex-Queen Natalie of Servia will shortly leave Belgrade in order to take up her residence at Jassy, in Roumania, and in the Russian province of Bessarabia. The adverse action of the Servian Synod in the divorce question, coupled with the fact that her Russian friends have deserted her, is said to have precipitated the ex-Queen's resolution to bid adieu to Servia.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Bibby, son of Mr. James J. Bibby, of Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury, with Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel Stanley Clarke, esquire to the Prince of Wales, took place on Tuesday in the Trinity Church, Chelsea. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud attended the ceremony, with Lady Suffolk and Major-general Ellis waiting. The prince and princess presented themselves with a diamond and sapphire ring.

bangle, and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg gave her a china vase.

The death is announced of Mr. David Davies, ex-M.P. for the Cardigan Division.

To every 1,000 males in London there are 1,923 females.

A man's reformation always dates from the time he was caught.

Court Garden is worth about £15,000 a year to the Duke of Bedford.

It is said that Stanley had never attended a wedding before going to his own.

Even a clothes line becomes unsafe when it has too many sheets in the wind.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife have left town for Scotland. The duchess is now quite convalescent.

An international congress on cremation has been fixed to take place in Berlin from the 4th to the 6th of August.

King Humbert has signed the pardon of the Italian sentinel who, at Genoa, killed the Scotch sailor, Henry Crawford, by mistake.

"Extreme meet," remarked the New York girl as she surveyed the filling of a Chicago girl's shoes.

A crusty old bachelor suggests that births should be announced under the heading of "New Music."

Another flaw in the American census. It is said that the enumerators have forgotten to count themselves.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, commenced to earn his own living at the age of 9.

If there is anything more interesting in life than doing nothing it is watching another person hard at work.

A double deck electric car, capable of carrying 175 persons, is being experimented with in Pittsburg.

The Prince of Wales dined with Lord Randolph Churchill on Monday night, and among the guests was Mr. Gladstone.

The Grenadier Guards, the "First Royal Regiment of Foot Guards," is now in the 23rd year of its corporate existence.

In the reign of Charles I. a mayor of Norwich sent a man to gaol for saying the Prince of Wales was born without a shirt.

During the early days of the American civil war General Garfield bought a farm near Prestonburg, Ky., for less than 70,000ds. His widow has recently sold it for 70,000ds.

When Charles Belgrave, a saloon-keeper, of Portland, Oregon, met Attorney Hewitt, who was acting for his wife in a divorce suit, he quarrelled with him, and then shot him dead.

Mrs. Eva H. Hart, who died near Syracuse, N.Y., recently, at the reputed age of 113, smoked as far back as her children can remember.

A couple married near Ottawa recently had never seen each other until the day of the marriage, they did all their courting through the mails.

Chinese pheasants were introduced into the woods of Oregon only eight years ago, and there are now said—by the American papers—to be nearly a million of them there.

The first cargo of Indian and Ceylon new season's tea has arrived at the Royal Albert Dock by the British India Company's steamer India.

Princess Christian has promised to open a school of work that is to be held on the 1st of August at the Royal Tapestry Hall, Old Windsor, in aid of the fund for repairing the belfry of the parish church.

According to the latest news from Iceland, the epidemic of influenza has now spread all over the island. The complaint seems to be of a mild character, but several fatal cases have occurred.

The marriage is announced of Mr. C. Butler, eldest son of the late Rev. W. Butler, of Cornwall, with Miss Dunbar, only surviving child of the late Mr. G. Dunbar, sometime M.P. for Belfast.

The corporation committee, which, under Sir Guyer Hunter, is investigating the question of water supply in the metropolis, have arranged to pay a visit to the Glasgow Waterworks in the course of next month.

Sheriff Brand, the president of the Scotch Crofter Commission, is to be examined before the select committee on deer forests in reference to the effect of deer forests on reducing the quantity of arable land in the Highlands.

There were no fewer than 101 deaths from measles in the metropolis last week, twelve from scarlet fever, nineteen from diphtheria, fifty-six from whooping-cough, six from enteric fever, 111 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and one from cholera.

The German Government has sent valuable presents to the captain, officers, and crew of the British steamer Tudor Prince, of Newhaven, in recognition of the services they rendered the German barque Sirius last autumn in the Atlantic Ocean.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway was thrown into a chasm in Colorado, owing to a bridge having been destroyed by a cloud-burst. The engine-driver was killed, and fifteen persons were more or less injured.

The two mining officials who have been sent to Durban by the German Government to study the relations between masters and workmen in the north-eastern coal districts of England, express high satisfaction at the reception accorded them in the county.

A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported on the dairy farm of Mr. Charles Wade Green, Worlestone, near Nantwich. A fatal case has occurred among a valuable lot of sixty dairy cows, and it is feared that the bulk of the herd will have to be slaughtered.

Archdeacon Farrar presided at the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the subscriptions during the past year had increased from £21,954 to £22,631, and the donations from £3,824 to £4,061, and that the committee, of which he is a member, had granted £10,820 as against £9,193 in the previous year.

A fete and mass meeting of Primitive Habitations in Clapham and the neighbourhood will be held next Wednesday.

Speeches will be delivered by Mr. J. S. M. P., Mr. T. W. Bassell, M.P., Mr. W. M. Chinner, and Mr. De Grey.

There will be a cricket match between local Conservative clubs, as well as variety entertainments, concerts, dancing, and fireworks.

An accident, which provoked considerable alarm among a number of passengers, occurred the other evening in the Exchange Station, Liverpool. A train from Preston, with Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel Stanley Clarke, esquire to the Prince of Wales, took place on Tuesday in the Trinity Church, Chelsea. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud attended the ceremony, with Lady Suffolk and Major-general Ellis waiting.

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The Paris metropolitan railway scheme of M. Bunnau Varilla, which M. Eiffel proposes to carry out, is before the town council of that city. Nearly five miles of the railroad will be underground more than half a mile on the surface, and almost a mile and a half will be elevated on an iron arcade. The continuous brake and block system is to be adopted, and the electric lighting of the tunnels will be done by machinery worked by steam.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1890.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER. By LARRY LYNX.

Lovers of sport in all its branches have had another busy week on the turf, in the cricket field, and on the river. Still, there are no signs of rest for the over-labouring recorders of events in the world of pastime, for there looms before us Goodwood, with its "society" functions, its "birdless grove," its Trundle Hill, its picturesque park, rich in sylvan beauty, with its grand stand view of silver-winged yachts skimming over the blue waters of the Solent, its high-class racing and high-class horses, to see which and sundry the pair to-worn cab hacks of Chichester are put through a four days' peripatetic purgatory of cruelty and brutality that should furnish the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with work enough for weeks to come.

But to return to our muttions, we have had a Liverpool Cup, a Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, and an England and Australia cricket match crammed into three days, and it may be as well to deal with these events of the past saturday in treating of the future.

To begin with the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta. This was the most successful celebration of that event which has taken place for years, for the entries were good, the management of the regatta by the London Rowing Club was all that could be wished, and the racing, both on the flood and the ebb, was of powerful interest. The blue and white banner was triumphant in no fewer than four out of the seven events on the programme, and everybody was glad to see the London Rowing Club again summed in the smiles of victory.

In the Metropolitan Pairs, three couples started, and eventually L. Peters, T.E.C., and W. Landale, Trinity Hall B.C., were victors, winning somewhat easily from F. H. Willis and F. E. Thorn, L.R.C., who were beaten a long way astern. London, the holders, were a bit unlucky in the Metropolitan Challenge Cup, so shortly after the start, when leading, their No. 4 caught a bad crab and put the whole boat out of gear. They never got over this catastrophe, and Thames giving them the go-by, were never afterwards caught, winning at the finish by three-quarters of a length, with Vesta third, two lengths astern of London.

A. N. Thorn, L.R.C., having easily won the Junior Sculls, the race of the day, between the Thames and London crack eights, who met for the third time since Henley for the Metropolitan Champion Cup, came on for decision. In this race London showed the Henley and Kingston form to be all right, and the Molesey race a fluke, as if Thames rowed them a plucky stern chase, London had the pace of them as soon as they settled down, and, despite the determined spurs of Drake-Smith, won by seven feet clear. Gardner, the champion, having left London for a rest, Nickalls, the ex-champion, was opposed by Spagnoli, T.R.C., and Bruce-Dick, L.R.C., in the London Cup for Senior Sculls. The Thames man made the pace very hot in this race, pulled on the ebb, but rowed himself out Nickalls catching him at the Grays Wharf and leading at Craven Cottage. Thence the Oxonian began to take matters leisurely, and Spagnoli, who is as game as they make in our days, came with a wet nail, and actually got level once more, but Nickalls after one or two dashing strokes soon drew away, and won a plucky race, Spagnoli just having enough left in him to beat Bruce-Dick for second place.

The sporting papers seem to be greatly impressed with the fact that, as the men steer-eratically, one of the other neglected to win on a foul. They forget that Spagnoli and Nickalls are gentlemen — I should say men—and not made of the shoddy stuff of which their pet pugilists are manufactured. "Win, tie, or wrangle is not the motto of Nickalls and Spagnoli. Whilst on this subject I must confess my gorge rose when reading the remarks published in a contemporary concerning Mr. Pott's chivalrous conduct at Henley by Mr. Kennedy. It is spoken of as Quixotic, and the writer wonders what Pott's supporters, who backed him for his heat, think. Is the real spirit of sport always to be sacrificed to the low sordid growing level of professional gamblers? I do not, and I hope we shall never allow Mr. Pott's generous action to be forgotten. Mr. Kennedy, I believe, returned the £50 he won of Mr. Pott's as a bet on the result of the heat, as, for Mr. Pott's magnanimity. Mr. Kennedy could not have won, and so "all's well that ends well."

Thames won the Thames Cup for coxswains fours for the ninth year in succession, but London carried off the Senior Four with coxswains.

All English racing men will learn with deep regret of the death of the Hon. James White, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and one of the best sportsmen Australia has ever produced. Apart from the triumphs such figures as Chester, Martin-Henri, Trident, Northfield, Albion, and Carlyon won for him in the land of the southern cross, his enterprise in breeding to suit our breeding time, Kirkham, and Narrellan, in order to have a cut in at our classic races, has commanded our admiration, even although fortune was unkind to that enterprise by reason of Narrellan's inability to stand training and Kirkham's lack of ability to race. Two other sons of Chester, Nepean and Wentworth, and Mona-Meg, a daughter of Martin-Henri, Mr. White sent over to compete in next year's classics, give greater promise, but his death renders their nominations void, and thus this should serve to remind our "powers that be" of the necessity for amending the laws with regard to nominations and deceased nominators.

A council meeting of the Football Association was held on Monday, when the resignations of Major Marindin and Mr. N. C. Bailey, president and vice-president, were accepted with deep regret. The eighteen clubs to take part in the competition proper are: Preston North End, Sunderland, Aston Villa, Burnley, Accrington, Everton, West Bromwich Albion, Derby County, Notts County, Casuals, Darwen, Stoke, Royal Arsenal, Notts Forest, Clapton, and Crewe Alexandra. The last four of last year, Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield Wednesday, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Bolton Wanderers, of course, have earned the right to play. The draw for the clubs in the qualifying competition takes place on September 1st.

The first day's racing at Liverpool showed some excellent quality, both in two and three year olds, under six. It must be admitted, however, that eight events sounds like a large order for one day's card, and at this time of the year, when our horses require a little rest preparatory to the Sussex fortnight, it is not surprising that fields ruled somewhat on the small side. Backers, however, had a very good day at Aintree. The Mersey Foal Stakes dwindled down to a field of three, as the presence of Lord Durham's crack, Peter Flower, fairly frightened away a lot of others, who, in his absence, would have

put in an appearance. Ceresa, who like Peter Flower, had a lib. penalty to put up with, met the latter on sex allowance only. Odds were bettered on Potrach's beautiful chestnut son, but his enemies were never tired of taking the odds, and not a few fancied Mr. Brodrick-Cloote's wiry mare. Still, the pick was equal to the occasion. Peter Flower is naturally a lazy colt, as have been many good horses before him. He fairly galloped Ceresa off her legs to the distance, and then he felt inclined to take matters leisurely, but Hickby drove him along, and if Ceresa ran a good game filly up to the finish, Peter Flower, directly he was shaken up, soon settled her, and was cleverly by a length.

More quality turned out in the St. George's Stakes, as represented by Alloway and Le Nord, who were both giving lumps of weight away to the Manton-trained Hebrides. Le Nord, who is evidently training off, cut up a cur once more, and Alloway in fighting out the final issue with Hebrides, swerved in the last hundred yards, and the Manton colt won by a length. Sister May and Corona started joint favorites for the Southport Two-Year-Old Stakes and finished first and second. Day Dawn was naturally enough chosen to head the quotations in the Molyneux Cup, but his burden, like that of the individual referred to in Longfellow's "Bridge," was greater than he could bear, and Dog Rose just beat the Stanton horse by a head. This called attention to Jarvis's lot for the Goodwood Stewards' Cup, for which event Bel Demonio has had the pen put through his name, and the stable must now rely on Dog Rose, last year's winner, whose penalty should put him out of court, or Lottie Smith. On the victories of Marschal, Glory Smitten, Lady Killer, and Screech Owl it is not necessary for me to descant.

The mishap that occurred to Workington, which necessitated the horse's withdrawal from the Liverpool Cup at the eleventh hour, was a sore blow to the backers of the colt, but Mr. Lowther deserves the thanks of the public for so promptly putting the pen through his name. The field was a small one, and so strong was the tip in favour of Theophist, that he started first favourite with Father Confessor, but, as a matter of fact, he had nothing to do with the final issue, which was fought out by L'Abbe de Jouarn and Father Confessor, the latter of whom won easily at the finish, after Theophist cried a go at the distance. Of the other events that transpired at Aintree on Wednesday I need say but little. Aberdalgia did the fielders a good turn by winning the Wednesday Walter; Lockamint did just as well for punters in the Juvenile Plate; and Coronandel brought about a great surprise when he brought of 20 to 1 chance and floored two good favourites, in High Commissioner and Heresy to grief in the Croxteth Plate. In Sanfoin's absence Gonsalvo proved equal to pulling the Kingcader stable through in the Knowle Diner Stakes; and other races were won by Grace Peel, after a dead heat, Bondage, and Grace Emily.

British pluck, perseverance, and dogged determination were greatly in evidence last Saturday, at what may be styled "Part II." of the National Cyclists' Union championship of 1890. Two hours before racing commenced the Paddington track was simply submerged, and it was extremely doubtful if there would be any attempt at bringing of the contests and carrying out the programme in the course of the afternoon.

Time, men, and the local fire-engines worked hard, however, and what was even more important, removed the water. The onlookers were, therefore, well rewarded for their patience, as were also the executives for their perseverance. The competitors, too, had good cause for feeling glad, for better racing was rarely seen; and, unlike what took place on the previous Saturday, the comparatively poor times were due to the state of the track rather than to "loafing," of which latter there was absolutely none.

J. R. McCredy's victory in the safety mile was no more than had been expected, despite his remarkable performance at Craven Cottage. The Oxonian began to take matters leisurely, and Spagnoli, who is as game as they make in our days, came with a wet nail, and actually got level once more, but Nickalls after one or two dashing strokes soon drew away, and won a plucky race, Spagnoli just having enough left in him to beat Bruce-Dick for second place.

The sporting papers seem to be greatly impressed with the fact that, as the men

steered erratically, one of the other neglected to win on a foul. They forget that Spagnoli and Nickalls are gentlemen — I should say men—and not made of the shoddy stuff of which their pet pugilists are manufactured.

"Win, tie, or wrangle is not the motto of Nickalls and Spagnoli. Whilst on this subject I must confess my gorge rose when reading the remarks published in a contemporary concerning Mr. Pott's chivalrous conduct at Henley by Mr. Kennedy. It is spoken of as Quixotic, and the writer wonders what Pott's supporters, who backed him for his heat, think. Is the real spirit of sport always to be sacrificed to the low sordid growing level of professional gamblers? I do not, and I hope we shall never allow Mr. Pott's generous action to be forgotten. Mr. Kennedy, I believe,

returned the £50 he won of Mr. Pott's as a bet on the result of the heat, as, for Mr. Pott's magnanimity. Mr. Kennedy could not have won, and so "all's well that ends well."

Thames won the Thames Cup for coxswains fours for the ninth year in succession, but London carried off the Senior Four with coxswains.

All English racing men will learn with deep regret of the death of the Hon. James White, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and one of the best sportsmen Australia has ever produced. Apart from the triumphs such figures as Chester, Martin-Henri, Trident, Northfield, Albion, and Carlyon won for him in the land of the southern cross, his enterprise in breeding to suit our breeding time, Kirkham, and Narrellan, in order to have a cut in at our classic races, has commanded our admiration, even although fortune was unkind to that enterprise by reason of Narrellan's inability to stand training and Kirkham's lack of ability to race. Two other sons of Chester, Nepean and Wentworth, and Mona-Meg, a daughter of Martin-Henri, Mr. White sent over to compete in next year's classics, give greater promise, but his death renders their nominations void, and thus this should serve to remind our "powers that be" of the necessity for amending the laws with regard to nominations and deceased nominators.

A council meeting of the Football Association was held on Monday, when the resignations of Major Marindin and Mr. N. C. Bailey, president and vice-president, were accepted with deep regret. The eighteen clubs to take part in the competition proper are: Preston North End, Sunderland, Aston Villa, Burnley, Accrington, Everton, West Bromwich Albion, Derby County, Notts County, Casuals, Darwen, Stoke, Royal Arsenal, Notts Forest, Clapton, and Crewe Alexandra. The last four of last year, Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield Wednesday, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Bolton Wanderers, of course, have earned the right to play. The draw for the clubs in the qualifying competition takes place on September 1st.

Once again the "wheeling fiend" has been at work at Paddington. Twice in one evening did W. Price, of the Polytechnic Cyclists, shift the two miles safety record back to 5min. 20 3-sec., and won his handicap from scratch as well; but scarcely had he left the track when R. J. McCredy turned out with three pacemakers, and lo! Price's new-born "best" was, so to speak, out-beaten, for McCredy did the journey in 5min. 15 3-sec., by the side of which H. E. Laurie's record of 5min. 22 3-sec. looks small. Both Price and McCredy were mounted on pneumatic-tyred saretties. The record for ordinaries is 5min. 12 1-sec., by W. A. Illiston, at Coventry, in 1889.

The Mersey Foal Stakes dwindled down to a field of three, as the presence of Lord Durham's crack, Peter Flower,

fairly frightened away a lot of others, who, in his absence, would have

Brighton was beaten by a single cyclist, Mr. Shorland, a short time back, and now Mr. Shorland's record has been beaten by Mr. S. Edge, who rode on a cushion-tyred safety to Brighton from Piccadilly in 3hr. 15min. 27min. in advance of Shorland's time, and the double journey in 7hr. 2min. 50sec., or 15min. 10sec. better than Shorland's achievement.

The first of the three representative cricket matches between Australia and England has ended, as most people expected, in a grand triumph for the old country, who won by seven wickets. Still, a lot of calculations were upset, and although we won easily enough at the finish, the play did not pan out as the many-headed declared it would. There is no doubt England's eleven was superior all round, but a word of praise must be accorded to Lyons for his brilliant hitting, and Barrett for his steady batting for Australia. But for these two batsmen the colonists would have made a poor show. Lyons played two brilliant innings of 55 and 33 respectively against the full strength of the grand English bowling, and he and Barrett, who carried out his bat for 67, deserved all praise. Mr. W. G. Grace, who was out for a duck's egg in England's first innings, batted at his best in the second innings of the old country, while Shrewsbury and Mr. Walter Read twice failed to come off, and eventually the champion carried out his bat for 75.

More quality turned out in the St. George's Stakes, as represented by Alloway and Le Nord, who were both giving lumps of weight away to the Manton-trained Hebrides. Le Nord, who is evidently training off, cut up a cur once more, and Alloway in fighting out the final issue with Hebrides, swerved in the last hundred yards, and the Manton colt won by a length. Sister May and Corona started joint favorites for the Southport Two-Year-Old Stakes and finished first and second. Day Dawn was naturally enough chosen to head the quotations in the Molyneux Cup, but his burden, like that of the individual referred to in Longfellow's "Bridge," was greater than he could bear, and Dog Rose just beat the Stanton horse by a head. This called attention to Jarvis's lot for the Goodwood Stewards' Cup, for which event Bel Demonio has had the pen put through his name, and the stable must now rely on Dog Rose, last year's winner, whose penalty should put him out of court, or Lottie Smith. On the victories of Marschal, Glory Smitten, Lady Killer, and Screech Owl it is not necessary for me to descant.

COUNT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

The sentences of the court martial on the men who took part in the recent refusal to parole at Wellington Barracks were on Monday read out on parade. Two of the men were sentenced to two years and three to eighteen months' imprisonment. Two privates of the battalion were charged at Westminster Police Court with committing violent assaults on the police. The misconduct of the accused was attributed to a desire to avoid going with the battalion abroad; but the magistrate ordered them to be sent back to barracks to be dealt with by the military authorities.

THE DEPARTURE.

The Duke of Cambridge on Monday inspected the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards prior to their departure for Bermuda. Addressing the battalion, his royal highness told the men they had, by their recent in-subordination, disgraced what had hitherto regarded as the first regiment in the British Army. It was useless for the non-commissioned officers to deny that they were aware of the feelings which existed among the men, and, unfortunately, not a single man had come forward to state the grievances of which the men complained. He added that His Majesty had been deeply grieved to send the men abroad, but there was no alternative. Turning to Colonel Eaton, who was in command of the battalion, his royal highness bade him good-bye, adding, "Be good to the men." Colonel Eaton, addressing the men, promised that they should have no cause for complaint, and expressed a hope that they would regain the character they had lost.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

The sentences of the court martial on the men who took part in the recent refusal to

parole at Wellington Barracks were on Monday read out on parade. Two of the men were sentenced to two years and three to eighteen months' imprisonment. Two privates of the battalion were charged at Westminster Police Court with committing violent assaults on the police. The misconduct of the accused was attributed to a desire to avoid going with the battalion abroad; but the magistrate ordered them to be sent back to barracks to be dealt with by the military authorities.

THE DEPARTURE.

The Guards left Wellington Barracks on Tuesday. As early as daybreak spectators began to assemble in Birdcage Walk. When the reveille sounded at four o'clock there were already thousands in front of the barracks, and, though no one could be admitted, the men were allowed to come down to the railings and bid farewell to wives and relatives and friends. The fife and drum band of the regiment marched up and down playing, and later on the full hand—which does not accompany the battalion—under Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, took up its position in the centre, and played the "British Grenadiers" and other popular tunes. The temper of the men was excellent. If they felt any grievance they did not manifest the feeling, and, indeed, the majority seemed rather pleased than otherwise at the prospect of the change in store for them. All the men fell into double line at a quarter past five, and were then inspected by Colonel Eaton, who has taken over the command of the battalion, in succession to Colonel Crichton-Maitland, and who is well known to Volunteers as the efficient commandant for several years past of the camp at Wimbledon.

Kent beat Middlesex, after an exciting

finish, by two wickets, Somersets beat Warwickshire by 121 runs, and on Friday, at Lords, Yorkshire beat the M.C.C. by an innings and 71 runs. The racing at Newton and Great Yarmouth, not bearing on the future, requires no comment.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

A solicitor, giving the name of Henry John Steiner, was charged at the Westminster Police Court with being drunk and disorderly at Sloane-square Station. It was alleged that because the officials would not let him travel when he was drunk, he attacked the station inspector and officials. He expressed his regret, but Mr. D'Eyncourt told him he ought, as a solicitor, to know better, and fined him 40s.

THE AMERICAN LAKE DISASTER.

The Inman steamer City of New York, which has arrived at Queenstown, brings full particulars of the wreck of the steamer Sea King during a cyclone on Lake Pekin or the 19th inst., and the loss of 100 lives. The ill-fated steamer was proceeding with 300 excursionists from Red Wing to the camp of the 1st Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard, and the day was drawing to a close. Captain Wothenen prepared to return his boat load to their homes. Many among them feared an approaching storm, and asked that he would postpone his departure until it had blown over. Thinking that the storm would not prove serious he would not consent, but at about eight o'clock started off up the lake towards Red Wing. The wind was blowing a gale, into the teeth of which the Sea King tried to make her way, but it was too strong for her. A point of land runs out from the Minnesota shore just above this place, across from what is known as Maiden Rock. To pass around this rock it was necessary for the steamer to turn slightly to the left. The whole area of the clustering islands is estimated at eighteen square miles. They are 2,900 miles away from Liverpool, 520 from the nearest point of America, Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, and from the nearest of the West India Islands about 800 miles. The military stations on the Bosphorus are the small islands of Boas and Watford, on the northern side of what is almost a ring of land enclosing "the Great Sound." There is a break between Somerset and Watford Islands, separating the military stations from the rest of the chain, over which for the most part there are uninterrupted communications by roads, bridges, and causeways. The colony is without railways. The climate is pleasant, and the islands are becoming a favourite winter resort for North Americans, but on the whole Bosphorus cannot as a colonial station meet the ideal of the Guards.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

DEPUTATION TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Postmaster-General, supported by Sir Arthur Blackstock, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Turner, Mr. Tomb, and Mr. Hill, received a deputation of district postmen at the General Post Office on Thursday. Each division was represented, and there were fourteen delegates altogether.—Mr. Kirk, of the Western District, spoke on behalf of the men. He referred to the wages and promotion of postmen and sorters, and urged that an additional 3d. per year of service be added to the pension, that there should be an additional number of stripes allowed, that the men should be provided with boots, that there should be two attendances daily instead of three, that the postmen should not be required to be on duty late at night, and that the pension for the delivery of parcels, that is to say, the compensation for the part they had taken in the matter. Several others of the deputation also spoke, urging that all the points mentioned should receive the careful attention of the department.—Mr. Raikes, in reply, said he was very much pleased to meet them, and only wished they had come sooner. He highly concurred with some of the suggestions they had set forward, and assured them that all the points should receive careful consideration. With regard to the reinstatement of the dismissed man, he had already ordered a strict inquiry to be made at the district post offices, and if he could see his way clear, bearing in mind the interests of the department and the maintenance of discipline, to alter the action that had been taken, he would certainly do so.

SUDDEN DEATH WITH PASTE.

Coroner Macdonald held an inquiry at the Bethnal Green Vestry Hall concerning the death of Joseph Norris, aged 14 months, the son of a shoemaker residing at Pereira-street, Bethnal Green.—The mother of the deceased stated that on the 10th inst. she made some paste which she had to use in her business as a lucifer-box maker. The child unfortunately upset the hot paste over him. She took him to the London Hospital, where the scabs were dressed. He, however, died on Monday last.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LONDON POLICEMAN AT MARGATE.

William James Parker, a constable of the II Division, Metropolitan Police, attached to Leman-street Station, died while bathing at Margate on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was visiting the town with other members of the division, who had their annual excursion. While in the water he called out and sank. Assistance was soon at hand, but the deceased died before he was got out of the water. It is supposed that death resulted from a fit or sudden stoppage of the heart's action.

DR. DE

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1890.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

Communications intended for this column should be received at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.

The success of Sergeant Bates, although it has proved very popular, ought not to have taken many by surprise. He has been known for many years as not only the leading marksman in our country, but also one of the best in England. Ever since he left his own trade of chain-making and took to that of a gunsmith his name has scarcely ever been absent from the list of competitors at our most important rifle meetings. The result of the competition at Queen's was a rather surprising one, as at the 600 yards range it looked all over to Tom Murray, of Aberdeen, who would win the coveted prize. But Warwick would not give way to Scotland, and so it came about that a truly representative of the city of gunmakers was present?

While attention is being drawn to the Bidey meeting, the particulars of which will be found in the list of competitors at our most important rifle meetings. The result of the competition at Queen's was a rather surprising one, as at the 600 yards range it looked all over to Tom Murray, of Aberdeen, who would win the coveted prize.

At the great shooting meeting at Berlin was

brought to a close last week. A grand hand-

out at which several of the leading men in

Germany were present, was held at the termination of the meeting, and which appears to have been a great success. Telegrams from some of the German princes were read, also a letter from the chief bargainers of the Bidey meet for the emperor and the princes were given, especially for the former, who had the cap presented by him as a trophy. The cap presented by him was handed over to the Emperor, and the presents were delivered, to which Herr Diers, the president, replied, expressing the hope of again seeing the various competitors at future meetings. Wonder why no English rifles were present?

Now inventions come upon one another thick and fast, so that out of the multitude only a few take one by surprise. The latest one is by a M. Giffard, who has a gun which is so constructed that a drop of highly volatile fluid falling into the breech of the gun will set fire to the gunpowder. The idea is to make the gunpowder of expansion sufficiently forcible to project any kind of shot to the extreme range of rifle fire. What about gunpowder after this? If there is any merit in M. Giffard's invention, what a saving will be effected in transportation. A gallant field of field ought to be sufficient for a whole brigade.

ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

1st LOYAL QUEEN'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT, Wed., 8 a.m. in the sergeant's mess.—Sister drill, Sat., 8 a.m. in the sergeant's mess.

2nd LOYAL QUEEN'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT, Wed., 8 a.m. in the sergeant's mess.

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THE DUNLO DIVORCE SUIT.

Sensational Evidence. Tossing Up for a Lady.

The hearing of the Dunlo divorce suit—
Report of the opening proceedings of which
appear on page 9—was resumed on Friday,
—Charles Dunn, recalled and cross-examined,
said Lady Dunlo used to drive tandem. He
had never seen her at the window giving
orders when Mr. Wertheimer was there.
He had never seen any familiarities
between them after the month of July. Mr.
Wertheimer used to tell her ladyship good
night, and go home in a cab from the rank.—
Mr. Marmaduke Wood, an officer of the
Somersetshire Militia, was examined by Mr.
Inderwick. He said he knew Lord Dunlo.
In Easter of the year the witness was staying
at the Norfolk Hotel, Brighton. He knew Mr.
Wertheimer by sight and had seen him in
Lady Dunlo's company in Brighton, walking
about the races at Plumpton, and he there
saw Lady Dunlo and Mr. Wertheimer. They
rode over. She was in her riding habit. He
sat them together in the paddock. He
had a conversation with her, and she told
him that she was staying at the Grand Hotel.—
What did you say to her? I spoke to her in
reference to her husband, and said it was
rather hard upon him to be with Mr. Wer-
theimer. She gave me the impression she
was very devoted to Mr. Wertheimer.—Cross-
examined: Lord Albert Osborne was a friend
of his and Lord Dunlo's. He had been intro-
duced to Lady Dunlo, and was sufficiently
acquainted with her to speak to her. Mr.
Wertheimer was not present when he spoke
to her. She was walking in the paddock,
having got off her horse.—Did she tell you
she was very fond of Lord Dunlo? Yes.—
Did she ask you to use your influence
to bring an end to the suit? Lord Dunlo was instituting against her
for the dissolution of the marriage? She did.
Did she say that more than once? Yes. He
believed the exact words used were that she
was very fond of Wertheimer.—Cross-ex-
amined by Mr. Gill, witness said he was an
officer in the Militia. His time as an officer
was about a month in the year.—Do you de-
scribe yourself as a private gentleman? Yes.—
Where are your estates? In Somerset-
shire.—Your own? No; my mother's.—
Where are your estates? I have none.—
Besides being an officer, have you ever had
any other occupation? No.—Absolutely
nothing else of any kind? No.—Are you a
friend of Lord Dunlo's?

A GREAT FRIEND.

—Cross-examination continued: He was only
imprisoned yesterday. He volunteered him-
self as a witness. He first knew about these
proceedings by seeing a notice in the paper.
He did not think Lord Dunlo told him. The
witness and Mr. Benzon tried to ascertain
whether there was a flaw in the marriage?—
Did Lady Dunlo say that the proceedings
against her were extremely wicked? No, but
she asked me to use my influence with Lord
Dunlo not to proceed against her?—Was any-
thing else said? She said that the action
for divorce came of Lord Dunlo would
be easily.—His Lordship: But you were
asked to give the substance of the witness
Lumson should be in attendance on Monday.
Has this just occurred to you?—Witness: It
did not occur to me when I was being
examined.—Where do you live? Next door
to the Corinthian Club.—Cross-examined:
He came to the court for the first time yesterday.
The conversation took place in the King's
room.—In answer to further questions by Mr.
Lockwood, he said that he was a member of
the Lyric Club.—He was there on Thursday
night. He knew Mr. Loftus Earl. He was
talking about this lady, and he had some of
the evening newspapers with him reading
about the Dunlo divorce case.—Did you state
that there had been connection between you
and Lady Dunlo? Not that I remember.
(Sensation.) You, sir, an officer in her
service? Army? On your oath, do you state
that you did not say so on Thursday night?
Publicly? I don't remember at all.—Did you
say that Lord Albert Osborne had also? I
might have said something about that.

THE TOSS UP.

—Did you say that you, Lord Albert Osborne,
and Lord Dunlo tossed up as to who should
have her, and that the lot fell to Lord Dunlo?—
Yes, I did. (Sensation.) Is it true that you
have had anything to do with Lady Dunlo? I
never had.—Do you suggest that Lord
Albert Osborne had? Yes, I do. That
from something he has told you? Yes.—
Where is he now? In Ceylon. (Laughter.)—
Were you sober at the club? Yes.—I warn
you as to your position. Persons were
standing by and heard you, and you know
the consequences if you swear falsely. Did
you not state in the presence of two persons
that you had connection with this woman?—
I don't remember saying it.—Have you
forgotten it? I don't recollect it.—Mr. Mey-
rick Banks, of Holborn-street, said that he
was at Brighton with Mr. Wood last Easter of this
year. He was introduced to Lady Dunlo. He
knew Mr. Wertheimer. He was staying at
the Norfolk Hotel. He saw them together at
Plumpton races. The witness had seen Lady
Dunlo and Mr. Wertheimer at the races at
Brighton. He had seen them at luncheon at
the Grand Hotel. There were others with
them. Mr. Wood was at Brighton on that
occasion.—In the course of that visit did Mr.
Wood make a statement to you? What
about?—Mr. Lockwood: I object. His Lord-
ship (to witness): Were you in court when
Sir Wood was examined? No.—His Lord-
ship: Had you any conversation with Mr.
Wood concerning Lady Dunlo? Yes; this
morning.—But at Brighton? Yes.—Mr. Lock-
wood: Are you a friend of Mr. Wood? Yes.—
Thus concluded this case for the petitioner.

Mrs. Lockwood's Answer.

—Mr. Lockwood then addressed the jury. He
paid attention to the fact that Lady Dunlo
had got her living by singing on the music
hall stage. She was young and attractive,
and unfortunately had made the acquaintance
of a man named Weston, to whom she had
fallen a prey. She had had a child by Weston,
who was in gaol for a serious crime for which
he had been convicted. Under the painful-
ness of her circumstances then she became
acquainted with Mr. Wertheimer, who be-
friended her. He had been most anxious to
make her his wife, but his affection was not
returned. It might be true that Lady Dunlo
had committed a grave act of indiscretion
in having accepted the accommodation
offered her at Farley Lodge, where her child
was born; but after what they had seen
of society in this case they could have little
respect for it. He asserted that although Mr.
Wertheimer was attached to Lady Dunlo,
there had been no improper relations between
them. He admitted that Lady Dunlo kept
back the fact from Lord Dunlo that she had
had a child by Weston. He ridiculed the
idea that Lady Dunlo would have risked her
chance of holding her title by haunting about
with the correspondent in the streets in the
absence of her husband. He commented on
the way in which Lord Dunlo left his wife,
who, in tears, had asked to be taken away
with him. He commented on the correspond-
ence which had passed between Lord Dunlo
and Lady Dunlo while the former was in
Australia, and said he could not regard Lord
Dunlo's protestations of love at the time as

THE NATIONAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BALTRY CAMP, Wednesday.

The principal competitions of the day were
the match between teams of England, Ireland,
Scotland and Wales for the National Chal-
lenge Trophy, which resulted in a victory for
the Scottish team, and the Mullens, which was
won by the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

The following are the range totals of each
team in the match:

NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

200 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, 700 yards.

Scotland 601 617 596 1,193

England 591 580 578 1,176

Wales 595 616 544 1,176

The Scottish aggregate is not only the
highest yet made, but is 69 above the record
made by the English team which won last
year. The highest individual scores were
those of Sergeant Bates, England, 100; Pri-
vate Muirhead, 3rd Lanark, for Scotland, 99;
and Surgeon Thomas, for Wales, 97. Private
Jones, also of the Welsh twenty, scored 95, as
did Colour-sergeant Comery, of the English
team. The highest scores of the Irish twenty
were those of Lieutenant Craig, and Private
Lattry, each 94.

The chief episode in the match was the score
of Sergeant Bates, 1st Warwick, 100 points,
at 200, 500, and 600 yards, the second time
that the feat has been accomplished at the
National Rifle Association's meetings. The re-
sults in the Mullens were thus recorded:—

13th Middlesex, winner of £100, 44 points;

3rd Lanark, winner of £40, 37; 1st Lanark,
winner of £24, 35; 1st V.B. North Lancashire,
winner of £18, 33; Jersey Militia, and 2nd
V.B. Sussex, winners of £9, 30 each.

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on Tuesday. The third stage Queen's was fired
in half a gale of wind, and the average of
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